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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted in the context of actions taken or expected to be taken by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council regarding special political missions, including good offices and preventive diplomacy and post-conflict peacebuilding missions, on the basis of requests from Governments and/or recommendations of the Secretary-General.

It contains the proposed resource requirements for 2017 for 31 special political missions authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council, as presented in detail in the addenda to the present report (A/71/365/Add.1-5).

The present report also includes a provision amounting to $741,400 to cover the share of special political missions in the budget of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, for the biennium 2016-2017, in line with paragraph 6 (b) of General Assembly resolution 70/289, for the services that the Centre provides to the special political missions.

The total estimated resource requirements set out in the current report amount to $577,708,000 net ($614,752,600 gross). Of this requirement, an amount of $548,525,100 (net of staff assessment) would be charged against the balance in an equivalent amount remaining in the provision of $1,124,400,000 appropriated for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for 2016-2017.

The General Assembly is requested to approve the remaining amount of $29,369,400 net ($31,252,700 gross), in additional appropriation for the biennium 2016-2017, after taking into account the estimated overexpenditure in 2016 amounting to $186,500.

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I. Introduction

1. The purpose of the present report is to seek funding for the second year of the biennium 2016-2017 for 31 special political missions, in connection with actions taken or expected to be taken by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council on the basis of requests from Member States and/or recommendations of the Secretary-General. The budgets for three special political missions will be presented separately.

2. Two new missions were established in 2016, namely, the United Nations Mission in Colombia, established by the Security Council in its resolution 2261 (2016), and the mission for the implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015), established by the Council in that resolution, effective 16 January 2016.

3. Four missions were terminated in 2016, namely, the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran, terminated by the Security Council in its resolution 2231 (2015), effective from 16 January 2016; the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, terminated by the Council in its resolution 2283 (2016); (3) the Panel of Experts on Liberia, terminated by the Council in its resolution 2288 (2016); and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism, established for a duration of one year in accordance with Council resolution 2235 (2015), which will terminate on 31 October 2016, in accordance with the letter from the President of the Council to the Secretary-General (S/2016/807).

4. Following the letter dated 14 January 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2016/88) on the strategic review of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, the Council requested, in its letter dated 28 January 2016 (S/2016/89), that the Secretary-General proceed with a merger of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) and the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel into the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), with a view to maximizing synergies by ensuring a unified management and structure of the new UNOWAS. The proposed budget for 2017 for UNOWAS is included under thematic cluster III (A/71/365/Add.3).

5. The resource requirements for one special political mission, namely, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar, whose mandate emanates from the General Assembly and whose requirements are included in the present report in order to consolidate the overall resource requirements for all special political missions, will also be brought to the attention of the Assembly in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

6. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/249 A, on the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017, a biennial provision in the amount of $1,124.4 million is appropriated under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for 2016-2017 for special political missions. The utilization of the provision for 2016 and its balance is contained in annex I to the present report.

A. Status of the extension or renewal of mandates

7. The mandates of the majority of the special political missions included in the present report have been renewed or extended into 2017, and requests for the extension or renewal of the mandates of the remaining missions are before, or are anticipated to be renewed by, the General Assembly or the Security Council.

8. Information on the status of the 31 missions whose requirements are included in the present report, is provided below:

(a) The following 10 missions have open-ended mandates:

(i) Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus;

(ii) Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide;

(iii) Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara;

(iv) Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004);

(v) United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions;

(vi) Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria;

(vii) Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan;

(viii) Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region;

(ix) United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA);

(x) Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL);

(b) The mandate of one mission, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar, is open-ended and is under consideration by the General Assembly;

(c) The following 18 missions have mandates expiring in 2017 or later:

(i) Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(ii) Panel of Experts on the Sudan;

(iii) Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(iv) Panel of Experts on Libya;

(v) Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic;

(vi) Panel of Experts on Yemen;

(vii) Panel of Experts on South Sudan;

(viii) Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; and

the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009);

(ix) Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015);

(x) Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction;

(xi) Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate;

(xii) United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS);

(xiii) United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS);

(xiv) United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM);

(xv) United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (CNMC);

(xvi) United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA);

(xvii) United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA);

(xviii) United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI);

(d) The Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea and the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) have mandates expiring in 2016.

B. Missions established, completed or discontinued in 2016

9. On 25 January 2016, the Security Council established a political mission of unarmed international observers, the United Nations Mission in Colombia, to undertake the functions outlined by the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia — People's Army (FARC-EP) in their joint communiqué. In its resolution 2261 (2016), the Council requested the Secretary-General to initiate preparations immediately, including on the ground, and approved the mandate of the Mission for a period of 12 months, which would start following the signing of the final peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP.

10. On 28 January 2016, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to merge UNOWA and the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel into UNOWAS (see S/2016/89). The decision by the Council was preceded by a strategic review of the Office of the Special Envoy, which took place from October to December 2015 in New York and in the region (Dakar, Nouakchott and Bamako) to assess progress and analyse current challenges and opportunities in facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel.

11. The United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi (MENUB), which started its operations on 1 January 2015 to monitor and report on the electoral process in the country, concluded its mandate on 18 November 2015, following its observation of the legislative and municipal elections (29 June 2015), Presidential elections (21 July 2015), Senate elections (24 July 2015) and elections of local and

municipal leaders (24 August 2015). The operations of the Mission terminated on 31 December 2015.

12. On 20 July 2015, the Security Council adopted resolution 2231 (2015), in which it endorsed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action concluded on 14 July 2015 by China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the European Union with the Islamic Republic of Iran. On 16 January 2016, as provided for by resolution 2231 (2015), all the provisions of previous resolutions on the Iranian nuclear issue were terminated, including the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the same day, all the provisions of annex B to resolution 2231 (2015) came into force, thus requiring the Secretariat to make appropriate provisions for the implementation of the resolution.

13. On 17 December 2015, the Security Council adopted resolution 2253 (2015), further expanding the mandate of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities to explicitly include the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) under the sanctions measures of an asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo. The Council also renamed the Committee the "Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities".

14. On 28 April 2016, the Security Council, in its resolution 2283 (2016), terminated the arms and related materiel, travel and financial measures in relation to Côte d'Ivoire. The Council also decided to dissolve the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) and the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1584 (2005).

15. On 25 May 2016, the Security Council, in its resolution 2288 (2016), terminated the remaining measures on arms in relation to Liberia. The Council also decided to dissolve the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) and the Panel of Experts established pursuant to the same resolution.

16. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism was established for a duration of one year in accordance with Security Council resolution 2235 (2015) and will terminate on 31 October 2016, in accordance with the letter dated 21 September 2016 from the President of the Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2016/807).

C. Organization of the reports on the budgets of special political missions

17. As in the past, the budget proposals for special political missions for 2017 are organized in thematic clusters, while the budgets for larger missions, namely, UNAMA and UNAMI, are presented in separate addenda to the present report.

(a) Thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General (A/71/365/Add.1);

(b) Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels (A/71/365/Add.2);

(c) Thematic cluster III: United Nations offices, peacebuilding support offices, integrated offices and commissions (A/71/365/Add.3);

(d) UNAMA (A/71/365/Add.4);

(e) UNAMI (A/71/365/Add.5).

18. With regard to the proposed budgets for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi (both under cluster I) and the proposed budget for the United Nations Mission in Colombia (cluster III), in order to ensure that the budget proposals for 2016 were responsive to developments on the ground and that the missions will be appropriately resourced to respond to the latest developments, these missions are presented under separate addenda.

19. Efforts continue to be made to adapt and follow as closely as is practical the format and presentation of budgets for peacekeeping operations in presenting the budgets for special political missions.

20. Similar to the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 and in an effort to facilitate the review, understanding and, ultimately, the decision-making of the committees, a new layout of the performance measures of the indicators of achievement has been implemented, to the extent possible, in the results-based budgeting frameworks for special political missions. The 2017 proposed budgets for special political missions reflect this new presentation format for the indicators of achievement that have only numerical performance measures, to allow committees to assess performance more readily and to ensure that annual budget reports provide a clear comparison of the actual and planned performance of missions. For indicators of achievement that have performance measures that are qualitative and formulated in text form, the presentation format has been maintained as in the 2016 proposed budget reports (A/70/348, Add. 1-9).

21. The new layout provides a more comprehensive evolution of the targets, estimates and actual performance since 2015. The data are not new; however, their consolidation brings information that was previously dispersed in different documents into a single document, thus facilitating access during the review and approval processes. The new layout not only preserves the performance information previously provided to Member States (namely, the target for 2017, the estimate for 2016 and the actual measure for 2015) but also provides additional information, namely the target for 2016 and the target and estimate for 2015.

22. The inclusion of the additional data, which allows immediate side-by-side comparison within a single document, is aimed at facilitating decision-making by Member States and fostering discussion on results.

D. Performance information for 2016

23. Notwithstanding the deterioration of the global security context over the past 12 months, special political missions remained at the forefront of the United

Nations response. From Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen to Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia, these missions continued to play an active role in preventing conflict, bringing the parties to the negotiating table, facilitating peace agreements and supporting local peace initiatives, electoral processes and complex political transitions to sustain peace. In West Africa and the Sahel, Central Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia and the Great Lakes region, special political missions with a regional mandate continued to work side-by-side with regional and subregional organizations to identify early warning indicators of crises and build a collective response to prevent them from escalating.

24. In line with the stated objectives of its General Assembly mandate, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General continued to support Myanmar in its efforts to promote democratization, national reconciliation and communal harmony in the country. It made efforts to further broaden the scope of the United Nations-Myanmar partnership and cooperation in various areas.

25. In Cyprus, since the resumption of fully fledged and intensified negotiations on 15 May 2015, the Office of the Special Adviser facilitated an average of two meetings of the leaders and 12 meetings of the negotiators per month, as well as almost daily meetings of experts. As a result, convergences have been reached across several negotiation chapters and important technical work in support of the negotiations and preparation for a settlement was launched and is now well under way.

26. In 2016, the United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions co-chaired, together with the representatives from the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), two rounds of the Geneva international discussions. All the participants reconfirmed their commitment to the process. Two additional rounds will be held before the end of 2016. On 27 May 2016, the United Nations-chaired Gali Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism resumed its work after a four-year suspension. The 36th meeting of the Mechanism was held in a constructive atmosphere. Its 37th meeting successfully took place on 6 July 2016.

27. On the basis of Security Council resolution 2254 (2015), the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria convened intra-Syrian negotiations in Geneva in January, March and April 2016 on a political process. In addition, the Office of the Special Envoy assisted in the establishment of two International Syria Support Group task forces on humanitarian access and ceasefire, including an operations centre to support the latter, and the appointment of a technical adviser on detainee issues. The Office was able to leverage the influence of the members of the International Syria Support Group with the Syrian parties to secure an agreement on the cessation of hostilities and in improving humanitarian access.

28. The Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen convened and facilitated a new round of peace talks hosted by the Government of Kuwait in April 2016 in follow-up to the successive rounds of consultations held in Switzerland in June and December 2015. In order to alleviate the humanitarian situation and create a conducive environment for the talks, a cessation of hostilities came into effect on 10 April 2016. The De-escalation and Coordination Committee,

composed of military representatives of the two sides and supported by the Office of the Special Envoy, was established to oversee the cessation of hostilities.

29. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region provided good offices support to pre-dialogue processes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to promote inclusive elections. The Special Envoy also held dialogues on the resumption of joint military cooperation against armed groups in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and in advancing the implementation of the Nairobi Declarations. Through engagement with regional leaders, the Special Envoy helped to strengthen regional confidence-building mechanisms, such as the inter-Burundi dialogue led by the East African Community.

30. UNSOM helped to implement a more inclusive 2016 electoral process, promoted dialogue on the formation of the last remaining regional administration in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle and provided guidance for the adoption by the Federal Government of the National Gender Policy and the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.

31. In 2016, UNAMA provided support to the Government in making progress on reform priorities, including human rights and the rule of law, and in the preparation for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit and the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan. UNAMA supported initiatives designed to advance a peace process, in view of efforts by the Quadrilateral Coordination Group, and to foster regional cooperation, with emphasis on the Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan.

32. In Lebanon, UNSCOL maintained extensive contacts with Israeli and Lebanese authorities and relevant actors to de-escalate tensions and promote the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

33. UNSMIL focused on supporting the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement and the establishment of state institutions in Tripoli. It also supported Libyan efforts to develop security arrangements enabling the authorities in Tripoli to function in a safe and secure environment.

34. UNIOGBIS coordinated and harmonized international efforts and strategies to address the ongoing political crisis. In particular, enhanced consistency in the actions of international partners was reflected in joint public messaging on the crisis. In addition, UNIOGBIS successfully advocated for the extension of the mandate of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Mission in Guinea-Bissau through good offices and regional démarches. Following the contentious nomination of a new Prime Minister on 26 May 2016, UNIOGBIS helped to defuse tensions at the Government Palace in Bissau, where members of the dismissed Government refused to vacate their offices, through consultations with political stakeholders and by involving religious leaders and civil society.

35. In 2016, the key activities of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and the Sahel included good offices mission, including jointly with the African Union and ECOWAS, preventive diplomacy and mediation during the electoral processes in Benin, Guinea and the Niger, as well as continuous support to the transition process in Burkina Faso. The collaboration between UNOWAS and regional organizations, including the African Union, ECOWAS, the

Mano River Union, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the Group of Five for the Sahel, continued with a focus on electoral processes and on addressing threats to peace and security in the region. The Office also continued to work on promoting human rights and mainstreaming gender in the region. Regarding CNMC, the emplacement of 238 pillars was completed between November 2015 and March 2016.

36. UNOCA conducted good offices and encouraged political dialogue in the subregion, including in the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon and the Republic of the Congo; established a strong operational partnership with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); ensured the effective functioning of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa; continued to facilitate the operationalization of subregional strategies and recommendations regarding Boko Haram, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), piracy in the Gulf of Guinea and poaching; and facilitated regional coordination with United Nations entities.

E. Operational environment and key policy issues related to special political missions

1. Operational environment

37. In 2016, the operating environment for special political missions work continued to increase in complexity. Terrorism, transnational organized crime, arms proliferation, rising intercommunal tensions, environmental degradation, fragmented power structures and institutional fragility are now common features in many of the countries to which special political missions are deployed or on which they work. As the challenges these missions face have become more complex, so have their mandates and institutional design. One of the most significant characteristics of special political missions today is the diversity in mission functions and structures. They range from small offices of special envoys carrying out a good offices mandate and regional offices with a preventive function to monitoring teams, groups and panels overseeing Security Council sanctions regimes and field-based missions carrying out specialized mandates such as electoral observation, all the way to complex, multidimensional operations with comprehensive mandates to support fragile transitions and sustain peace.

38. Progress in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations on uniting our strengths for peace: politics, partnership and people (A/70/95-S/2015/446) and the report of the Secretary-General on the future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (A/70/357-S/2015/682) continues, with a specific focus on field operations. There are 94 recommendations in the areas of prevention, partnerships, planning and analysis as well as the conduct of operations that were identified as priorities for 2016. As at July 2016, 88 per cent of the recommendations were under way or finalized while 12 per cent were yet to be initiated.

2. Complexity of mandates and flexibility to deliver

39. Throughout their history, special political missions have been deployed to a diverse set of contexts, in particular with regard to existing political, socioeconomic and security conditions. Their functions have increased in complexity over the years and have also varied, ranging from conflict prevention or facilitation of peace agreements to specialized tasks, such as assisting Member States in border demarcation or disarmament activities, and a wide range of peacebuilding activities. Special political missions are expected to respond flexibly to the broad range of situations in which Member States require support.

40. The historical experience of special political missions shows that the tools available to them can be adapted and fine-tuned to the specific needs of a particular situation, in line with the mandate that the United Nations is requested to perform and deliver. This diversity of mission models is readily demonstrated by a comparison of missions such as CNMC, MENUB, UNRCCA, the Panel of Experts on Libya and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Mission for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic.

41. The diversity of mission models aligns closely with the call by the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations for the Organization to deliver more flexibly tailored "right-fit" and not "template" missions. The setup of the new United Nations Mission in Colombia is a case in point. The Government of Colombia and FARC-EP requested the Organization to play a well-delineated role, namely, to support, as the international component of the tripartite mechanism for monitoring and verification of the peace agreement, the ceasefire and the bilateral and definitive cessation of hostilities and abandonment of arms. The parties also requested that the United Nations work jointly with the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), given that the States members of CELAC would provide the unarmed international observers that will monitor the implementation of the peace agreement. This requires the United Nations to devise a flexible and creative mission design that responds to the demands of the parties and the evolving needs of the situation on the ground.

42. The new mission in Colombia is one of many recent examples of how special political missions have leveraged flexibility in their design in order to more effectively implement their mandates. In Libya, since its evacuation in July 2014, UNSMIL has had to continuously rethink its operational modality in view of the security situation on the ground. A strategic assessment helped to adjust the structures of the Mission, allowing it to operate from Tunis until conditions on the ground improved, while supporting the formation of a Government of National Accord. After the Presidency Council established itself in Tripoli on 30 March 2016, the Security Council encouraged the Mission to re-establish a permanent presence in Libya through a phased return, as political and security conditions allowed, to support the recently established organs. This will once again require the Mission to reassess conditions on the ground as well as its operational profile in order to guarantee mandate delivery while ensuring that the minimum security requirements are in place for UNSMIL to return to Tripoli.

43. Similarly, both in the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, the United Nations has been able to regularly adjust the profile of the special political missions to better accompany the progress in negotiations. With respect to the Syrian Arab Republic, the Security Council, in its resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016), required the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria to increase the level and type of support provided to the International Syria Support Group. In addition to reviewing elements relating to the profile of the mission, these decisions by the Council required the mission to increase its capacity in order to support the different mechanisms established in the context of the International Syria Support Group, such as the Task Force on Humanitarian Access and the Task Force on the Ceasefire. In Yemen, developments on the ground also required the Office of the Special Envoy to adjust its structure and profile in order to support the Yemeni and international parties in achieving the full and timely implementation of the political transition following the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue conference, including moving the Office of the Special Envoy to Amman, and to strengthen it to perform a number of functions, in particular those relating to good offices and technical assistance.

44. With respect to the financing for the start-up of new or the expansion of existing special political missions, the mechanisms currently available to the missions include the following, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 70/250 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 2016-2017: (a) authority for the Secretary-General to commit up to $8 million in any calendar year for activities that he certifies as relating to the maintenance of peace and security, which is available for immediate but modest requirements; and (b) authority for the Secretary-General to commit, with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, up to $10 million per decision of the Security Council.

45. As at October 2016, the Secretary-General had requested the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in four such cases in 2016 for the expansion of three existing special political missions and the start-up of one new mission: (a) for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria, related to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016), for which the Advisory Committee approved an amount of $4,693,200; (b) for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, related to the implementation of Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) and the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/488 and S/2016/489), for which the Advisory Committee approved an amount of $1,186,300; (c) for UNSMIL, related to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2259 (2015) and 2273 (2016), for which the Advisory Committee approved an amount of $4,991,200; and for the United Nations Mission in Colombia, related to the implementation of Security Council resolution 2261 (2016), for which the Advisory Committee approved an amount of $8,500,000. Appropriation for the amounts used against these commitment authorities is being sought in the context of the present report.

46. All special political missions rely on Headquarters for backstopping support. The Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat currently leads and provides substantive backstopping for 32 out of 34 special political missions, with

administrative support provided by its Executive Office for 13 of those missions, while the Department of Field Support of the Secretariat provides logistical, technological and administrative support for 17 missions based in the field. In addition, two missions, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi, and the Panel of Experts on Yemen, is jointly administered by the Departments of Political Affairs and Field Support. The Department of Field Support provides support to special political missions from within its existing capacity at times of increased strain on a mission's capacity, including in the areas of human resources, finance and budget, conduct and discipline, logistics and information and communications technology. The Department of Management of the Secretariat provides administrative services covering procurement, financial management and human resource functions in support of special political missions. Special political missions also rely on Headquarters support in thematic and operational areas such as military and police planning/force generation, rule of law and security institutions, constitution-making, electoral assistance, mediation and good offices.

47. These examples show how the complex mandates, structures and operational profile of special political missions can be regularly adapted to the specific demands of each situation. As conflicts evolve, both in terms of their political dynamics and security situation, missions must adapt to the realities on the ground if they are to successfully carry out their mandates.

3. Safety and security

48. Today, roughly 90 percent of the personnel in special political missions work in missions covering countries experiencing high-intensity conflict. In a number of operational environments, such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, the Organization is exposed to violence, at times as a direct target, particularly by extremist groups. Since the Canal Hotel attack in Baghdad in 2003, United Nations staff and premises have been targeted by such groups in various settings.

49. Given the civilian nature of special political missions, these contexts present an increasing and direct challenge to the ability of the Organization to stay and deliver. Unlike peacekeeping operations, which can organize a unit within the force that is dedicated to the protection of the mission and its personnel, special political missions must rely primarily on the host Government for its protection. In cases in which the Government's capacity is weak or absent, special political missions have limited tools to address their security. In many instances, this has led to the need to evacuate United Nations staff when the security situation deteriorated.

50. A significant implication of the deteriorating security environment for special political missions is its impact on mandate delivery. In volatile environments, a heightened risk of attacks against United Nations personnel may lead to the so-called bunkerization of the presence on the ground. Heightened security measures, while necessary, may limit the space for outreach and the direct engagement of local communities, therefore hindering one of the most important partnerships that a mission needs to establish. In addition, volatile settings pose significant budgetary implications, with the security-related costs being a significant component of mission budgets.

51. Over the past few years, the Organization has explored a number of different options for ensuring the security of special political missions in the field, such as the deployment of United Nations civilian security personnel, increased cooperation with regional partners that may have military personnel on the ground, the use of private security companies (local companies in the majority of cases) as regulated by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/254 or the deployment of guard units authorized by the Security Council. In line with Assembly resolution 69/133, special political missions operating in environments with high or very high residual security risk levels implement, together with the respective country teams, the programme criticality framework, which allows for informed decision-making on the acceptable level of risk to United Nations personnel.

4. Women and peace and security in special political missions

52. The high-level review of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) in October 2015 was an important milestone that took stock of existing challenges and pointed the way forward. Together, the various peace and security reviews undertaken in 2015 reaffirmed the primacy of political solutions and appealed to Member States and the United Nations to bring participation and leadership by women to the core of peace and security efforts, including in the responses to new and emerging threats, to ensure more successful prevention and resolution of conflict.

53. In order to respond to the expectations of Member States, the Department of Political Affairs took several steps to accelerate progress in the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda, building on the 15 commitments undertaken by the Department in 2010. The Department reports annually on the commitments to the Security Council through the annual report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security. As a signal of the importance that the Department attaches to this agenda, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs designated himself as the Department's focal point for women and peace and security issues. Gender equality objectives and performance measures have been included in the compact of the Secretary-General with special representatives and heads of mission, thus helping to ensure senior management accountability for the translation of these commitments to the field.

54. In order to strengthen its gender architecture and the support it can provide to its activities in the field, the Department of Political Affairs has established a full, stand-alone gender, peace and security unit and developed a Department-wide gender strategy outlining key priorities relating to gender and women and peace and security issues. The strategy, which was consulted on and shared with all field missions, outlines the Department's areas of focus for the next five years, namely, mainstreaming gender in conflict prevention and in countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism efforts; promoting political participation by women through electoral assistance; building capacity on conflict-related sexual violence; and expanding partnerships with relevant United Nations entities to link mediation tracks and engage civil society. With the approval of the General Assembly in 2016 of a Senior Gender Adviser position in the Policy and Mediation Division, the newly established unit will work with special political missions to ensure the rapid implementation of the strategy.

55. In the field, the Department of Political Affairs has continued to take steps to translate its women and peace and security commitments into a reality. Since 2014, all reports to the Security Council on special political missions contain information on women and peace and security, and an increasing number of missions provide gender-disaggregated data in their analysis. Special political missions have also continued to work to increase the number of women participating in United Nations-led or co-led mediation processes.

56. The work of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria illustrates how the perspectives of women can be effectively considered at the peace table. The Special Envoy has called for a minimum 30 per cent representation of women in the official delegations. In February 2016, the Special Envoy established the Syrian Women's Advisory Board, with the support of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). The Board, which comprises 12 Syrian women civil society representatives, meets almost daily with the Office of the Special Envoy during intra-Syrian talks to provide gender analysis and advice and to discuss substantive issues. UNSMIL has continued to promote the participation of women in the Libyan political dialogue and constitutional drafting process, for example by launching a separate women's track to ensure regular consultations with activists and organizing a conference for 38 women's groups, which led to the development of the Libyan women's agenda for peace.

5. Partnerships and cooperation

57. Close cooperation with regional and subregional organizations is paramount to the success of United Nations conflict prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding engagements. Special political missions remain at the forefront of this cooperation and work closely with their regional counterparts. In many instances, cooperation with regional or subregional organizations is a core part of their mandate. For example, UNOCA is mandated to cooperate with ECCAS and other regional organizations or key partners and assist them in the promotion of peace and stability in the subregion. Similarly, the newly established United Nations Mission in Colombia is mandated to work side-by-side with CELAC.

58. There are many examples of how these regional partnerships have been operational in the field. For example, UNOWAS has worked closely together with ECOWAS to enhance its mediation and early warning capacity. In January 2016, UNOWA and ECOWAS conducted a joint working session to assess threats and developments affecting the subregion, identifying areas for joint activities and programmes. Similarly, UNOWAS has worked closely with ECOWAS towards the adoption of a new regional action plan on women and peace and security.

59. UNRCCA regularly cooperates with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and participated in its fifteenth summit, held in Tashkent in June 2016. It works closely with the World Bank on forging common positions among key actors of the international community on issues relating to transboundary water management in Central Asia, including with regard to the Roghun hydropower project in Tajikistan. UNRCCA also continued the recently revitalized practice of trilateral meetings with the European Union and OSCE. This trilateral initiative, known as the "troika" format, has proved to be especially useful in terms of sharing analysis on political and security developments and coordinating initiatives.

60. In Central Africa, UNOCA and ECCAS have continued to work together both on country-specific issues, such as the international mediation on the Central African Republic, and to address cross-border challenges facing the subregion, including the threat posed by groups such as Boko Haram and LRA. UNOCA and ECCAS recently signed a cooperation framework agreement, which places conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding at the core of UNOCA support to ECCAS. In Somalia, the strategic partnership between the United Nations and the African Union remains the bedrock for international support to a complex peacebuilding and state-building process in the country.

61. The African Union has long been a crucial strategic partner. The United Nations, through the United Nations Office to the African Union, has continued to further advance the partnership with the African Union in conflict prevention, mediation, peacekeeping and field support. In follow-up to the report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, the two entities are now developing a join framework for an enhanced partnership in peace and security, designed to further institutionalize cooperation and systematize working-level consultations, information-sharing and joint training. It is based on a holistic approach to all stages of the conflict cycle, including in particular early warning and conflict prevention. In addition, work has continued to address other aspects of the recommendations relating to cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, including the ongoing joint review and assessment of mechanisms to finance and support African Union peace operations authorized by the Security Council. The historic decision taken on 18 July 2016 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, setting out concrete steps towards self-reliance, particularly in relation to the peace and security budget of the African Union, is a significant development.

62. The United Nations-European Union partnership on peace and security encompasses strategic, policy and operational cooperation, including through the high-level political dialogue, the high-level counter-terrorism political dialogue, the twice-yearly meetings of the Steering Committee on Crisis Management and the consultations between the Security Council and the Political and Security Committee of the European Union. In particular, the United Nations and the European Union intensified their joint work on conflict prevention.

63. With many special political missions operating across the Arab world, cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States remains critical. In May 2016, the United Nations and the League held their thirteenth biennial general cooperation meeting. The meeting was an opportunity for the two organizations to discuss key areas of collaboration, including in conflict prevention, counter-terrorism, electoral assistance and the protection of women and children in conflict. The United Nations and the League agreed to continue strengthening their partnership on issues of international peace and stability and expanding the scope and frequency of consultations at all levels.

64. In Somalia, the United Nations continued working with regional and international partners in support of the political process and plan for a post-2016 partnership framework as Somalia transitions from the New Deal Compact to the National Development Plan. Key partners included the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the European Union. UNSOM

and the United Nations Office to the African Union supported the African Union in the revision of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) concept of operations in June 2016 and continued to work closely with AMISOM on political and peacebuilding issues, under the guidance of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the AMISOM Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia.

65. The Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region continues to work closely with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the East African Community, the African Union, the European Union, the World Bank Group, International Finance Corporation and the African Development Bank. This cooperation resulted in, for example, the successful holding of the Private Sector Investment Conference in Kinshasa in February 2016.

66. UNSCOL facilitated the joint visit to Lebanon of the Secretary-General and the Presidents of the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank in March 2016 as part of the Middle East and North Africa Financing Initiative. UNSCOL continues to cooperate closely with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), including through a series of joint discussions in the light of the 10-year mark of the resolution. The Special Coordinator and her Deputy continue to bring the country team together to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the programmes and activities of the United Nations in the country, including through the finalization of the United Nations strategic framework for Lebanon (2017-2020).

F. Reporting requirements related to special political missions emanating from the General Assembly or from the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. Contribution of extrabudgetary resources to mandate implementation in special political missions

67. Extrabudgetary funds have been used for surge requirements for good offices, crisis situations and the expansion of missions. The resources have also been critical for support for inter-mission activities and for visits by desk officers as well as senior officials to special political missions.

68. For instance, in July 2016, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus received funding for surge capacity for the Cyprus negotiations for the period from 1 July through 31 December 2016 from the trust fund in support of the Department of Political Affairs. The extrabudgetary funds will contribute to the implementation of the mandate through the establishment of four surge posts (1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 Field Service and 1 Local level) in order to support unexpected intensification of technical work in the Cyprus talks. Specifically, these posts are needed to ensure that the Office of the Special Adviser can facilitate meetings related to new work streams, such as economic aspects, preparatory work for the extension of the European Union acquis island-wide, the drafting of federal laws, reviewing and agreeing on international treaties that would be binding on a united Cyprus, federal and constituent state judicial systems, constitution-drafting and planning for implementation.

69. Extrabudgetary funds enabled UNSOM to organize a series of workshops designed to support inclusivity in the process for the review of the 2012 Provisional Constitution. Extrabudgetary resources also enabled UNSOM to recruit two consultants to strengthen its conflict-related sexual violence and gender mainstreaming capacities and to support the work of a group of goodwill ambassadors that have been advocating for the implementation of the decision by Somali leaders to have a minimum of 30 per cent representation of women in the lower and upper houses in the electoral process that will take place in 2016.

70. In its resolution 2277 (2016), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic review of the mandate of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region. Given that this activity had not been included in the mission's 2016 budget, funds from the trust fund in support of the Department of Political Affairs were used to deploy a strategic assessment team to the Great Lakes region from 14 to 25 June 2016.

71. Extrabudgetary funding was also utilized for a project on support to the negotiation of interim security measures and to the De-escalation and Coordination Committee in Yemen, which commenced in April 2016. The objectives of the project are to support the work of the De-escalation and Coordination Committee through the provision of expert and dedicated capacity (1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 1 P-3), as well as to enable consultations and participation in relevant processes and high-level meetings.

72. For UNRCCA, extrabudgetary resources are crucial to the implementation of the mission's mandate. As is the case for several other special political missions, the regular budget provides for staffing and travel, mainly in relation to the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Office. All programmatic activities, including initiatives relating to counter-terrorism and transboundary water management, depend exclusively on funding provided by Member States or regional organizations. In addition, meetings regularly convened by UNRCCA, namely, the annual meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers and the annual strategic dialogue seminar, are funded from the trust fund in support of the Department of Political Affairs.

73. Extrabudgetary funds contributed to the quality of outreach by UNAMA, enabling the provision of mediation and negotiation skills training to conflict parties. Donors have provided funds to support one Judicial Affairs Officer position (P-4) for the Rule of Law Unit for 2016; this support is expected to be extended into 2017 for 10 months, ending in October.

74. UNAMI also benefited from extrabudgetary funding for the implementation of a project on strengthening the capacity of UNAMI to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and to advance the women and peace and security agenda in Iraq. UNAMI used the funds for activities aimed at building the capacity of local non-governmental organizations to monitor and document instances of sexual violence in conflict, particularly in the absence of in-mission dedicated capacity to address the critical problem posed by the widespread use of sexual violence in conflict; to raise awareness about the situation of women and girls affected by the conflict; and to build the negotiation and mediation capacity of women leaders and parliamentarians.

75. Extrabudgetary funds contributed to the organization, by UNIOGBIS, of a conference on stability, which was held on 27 and 28 April 2016 at the National Assembly. The conference brought together approximately 200 participants, including members of parliament, representatives of political parties, civil society organizations and academics, as well as religious and traditional leaders. The conclusions and recommendations of the conference set out elements for future dialogue among national stakeholders, to solve the current political impasse in the country.

76. Five new projects relating to national reconciliation efforts, capacity-building of security forces and border protection were approved by the Peacebuilding Fund in February 2016.

77. The Department of Political Affairs continued to assist international efforts to restore constitutional order in the Central African Republic. Extrabudgetary funds were also used to ensure the participation of the Department and UNOCA in the strategic review of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic in May 2016. As a result, in his special report on the review (S/2016/565), the Secretary-General gave due consideration to the political nature of the ongoing crisis in in the country and the need to ensure the continued engagement of the region.

78. In February 2016, funds were allocated from the trust fund in support of the Department of Political Affairs for a project by UNOWAS to promote political participation by women and young people in West Africa, targeting the three pilot countries of Burkina Faso, Ghana and Guinea. Also in February 2016, funds were allocated for an extrabudgetary project for CNMC to support confidence-building in Nigeria among the population affected by the demarcation of the border between Nigeria and Cameroon in Bakassi, Cross River and Adamawa states. In August 2016, extrabudgetary rapid response funding facilitated the organization of an interactive meeting in Abuja, with the participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and the Sahel, UNOWAS officers, the United Nations country team, a consultant and external participants, on economic and security issues affecting Nigeria. Rapid response funding also provided short-term assistance to the Special Representative's good offices in Benin during the presidential elections, through the temporary deployment of a Human Rights Officer and a Political Affairs Officer. In cooperation with the Mano River Union, UNOWAS developed a joint workplan of activities to revive the implementation of the Mano River cross-border security strategy, which was supported through extrabudgetary sources from the multi-year appeal of the Department of Political Affairs.

2. Organizational arrangements and related resources for close protection and private armed security services in special political missions

79. Regarding the request by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the Secretary-General report on the progress of the review and consolidation exercise related to close protection in his budget for special political missions for 2017 (see A/70/7/Add.10, para. 42), efforts are under way to ensure consolidated guidance on protective services to all field missions.

80. In this regard, a draft interdepartmental standing operating procedure on the operational control and management of protective services in field operations has been prepared and is currently under review by the Under-Secretary-Generals for the Departments of Field Support, Peacekeeping Operations and Political Affairs. Once approved, the standing operating procedure will strengthen the role of the Security Adviser, Chief Security Adviser, Chief Security Officer or Senior Security Coordinator in the control and management of protective services in United Nations field operations, including peacekeeping operations, special political missions or field support missions. The standing operating procedure will clarify the role and responsibility of each department and strengthen the authority and direct responsibility of the Security Adviser for decisions affecting recruitment, deployment and operational planning of protective security matters, to ensure effectiveness in the provision of protective services in the field.

81. Regarding the request by the General Assembly that the Secretary-General provide further clarification on the criteria utilized for the use of private armed security services, as well as details on the administrative and financial arrangements for such services (see resolution 70/248 A, sect. XX, para. 11, for the most recent request by the Assembly), it is important to note that there are several documents that govern the use of private armed security services. The primary one is the armed private security companies policy outlined in chapter IV, section I of the United Nations Security Management System Security Policy Manual and the accompanying Guidelines and annexes (Guidelines on the Use of Armed Security Services from Private Security Companies, annex A (Statement of Works) and annex B (Model Contract)). These describe the fundamental pillars of the decision-making framework and the assessment process and include clear operational standards and oversight for the decision to utilize armed private security companies.

82. In accordance with this policy, when the host Government is unwilling or unable to provide armed security services in the discharge of its obligations for the security and protection of United Nations personnel, armed security services will normally be provided by alternate Member States or the appropriate security entity within the United Nations system. On an exceptional basis, in cases in which these options are not available, private companies may be utilized to provide armed security services. Such companies are contracted only to protect United Nations personnel, premises and property and/or provide mobile protection for United Nations personnel and property.

83. The decision to use armed security services must be based on a specific security risk assessment conducted in accordance with the policy on security risk management contained in chapter IV, section A of the Security Policy Manual. The assessment must be supported by detailed analysis and recommendations on the need for an armed security capability and on the most appropriate provider for that capability. The Guidelines include advice on the security risk management criteria to be met before armed security services can be considered by the designated official and the security management team. The criteria are: (a) the level of programme criticality for the activity must warrant usage; (b) the potential negative impacts that the contracting of an armed private security company could have on the United Nations system and its programmes; (c) the prevailing usage of such companies in the area of operations; (d) the acceptance by the host country and the

local community of armed security services provided by private security companies; (e) the local history of negative impacts of incidents involving private security companies and their armed security services; and (f) a review of whether a local or international private security company is better placed to provide armed protection to the necessary standard. This analysis must be forwarded to the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security for approval, with a copy to the relevant Executive Heads, prior to commencing the process for engaging a private security company. The process is implemented at each contract renewal.

84. The actual selection of the companies shall be undertaken in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and mandatory requirements on background-checking and screening as set by the Guidelines. In instances in which armed security services from private security companies are funded through the local common security budgets, a specific budget line indicating the amount for these services must be included in the local security cost-share budget. The day-to-day management of the contract is the function of the United Nations Security Management System organization that has engaged the private security company, and that organization shall provide a daily on-site inspection of the private security company. In circumstances in which a private security company is hired to provide armed security services to a common United Nations facility or a common United Nations operation, it is the responsibility of the most senior security professional directly supporting the designated official to undertake the relevant inspections and review.

85. In determining the selection of armed private security companies, mandatory requirements have been established in the armed private security companies policy. The private security company wishing to provide armed security services to an organization participating in the United Nations Security Management System shall confirm to that organization, in writing, that the mandatory screening process for its personnel has been conducted and that only personnel who meet the mandatory requirements will be used to provide armed security services to the United Nations Security Management organization in question. This screening process includes taking all reasonable steps to verify that personnel have not been convicted of any national criminal offences, including by a military tribunal, or found by a national or international authority to have breached international criminal or humanitarian law in any jurisdiction.

86. On the use of unarmed private security companies, a working group was formed under the auspices of the Inter-Agency Security Management Network to prepare a policy, guidelines and a model statement of works, in line with the armed private security policy and guidelines. The policy was endorsed by the Network in February 2016 and will be promulgated throughout the year along with the guidelines and annexes. The working group is working with the secretariat of the Montreux Document Forum, in order to ensure that the principles and commitments of the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers are incorporated consistently throughout the policy.

3. Training and knowledge management in support of special political missions

87. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions requested additional information on the training needs assessment conducted by the Department of Political Affairs (see A/70/7/Add.10, para. 55). The assessment was conducted in early 2016 by means of surveys sent to all Department of Political Affairs Headquarters staff and special political mission staff at all levels in the substantive components of missions. Thirty-five per cent of respondents from special political missions said that they had participated in the Brindisi predeployment training programme at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy and 58 per cent had attended an in-mission induction at the start of their deployment. The Department of Political Affairs will continue to work with the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support to increase the number of special political mission staff receiving the training at Brindisi. The curriculum for the predeployment training was updated in 2014 and 2015. The Department of Political Affairs contributed to the update to reflect the work of the Department and special political missions in the training.

88. The Department's four current core areas for substantive training, namely, political analysis and conflict prevention, gender mainstreaming, mediation support and electoral assistance, were all among the most frequently mentioned substantive areas or topics in which staff said they needed training. Other such areas that were mentioned frequently include media/strategic communications, governance and institution-building, planning and human rights. Both drafting and planning courses are being developed and a new system-wide course on United Nations human rights responsibilities is now mandatory for all staff. While web-based training is continuously expanding, in practice, access to such training continues to be a problem in many special political missions, partially owing to slow and unreliable Internet connections. A majority of missions said that their training budget was insufficient to respond to the training needs of their staff. While field-based special political missions receive a training allocation from the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat, Special Envoy offices currently do not. Discussions with the Office of Human Resources Management on this issue are under way. The Department of Political Affairs has also worked on organizing more training courses in field locations in order to reduce staff travel costs.

89. A mission led by the Department of Political Affairs to the United Nations Office to the African Union and UNOWA in June and November 2015, respectively, was aimed at improving knowledge management internally and with partners. More specifically, the missions included a mapping of knowledge management best practices, challenges and needs and, on that basis, the development of knowledge management improvement plans for each entity. The Department continues to provide support in implementing the plans.

90. In an effort to equip field staff from special political missions with relevant skills to support information and records management, which are key elements of knowledge management, a records management workshop, facilitated by the Departments of Management, Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support, was convened in June 2016 at the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe. Separately, in order to enhance inter-mission information-sharing and intraregional collaboration in the Middle East, the Departments of Political Affairs and Peacekeeping

Operations initiated the development of an online regional information-sharing platform between special political missions and peacekeeping operations in the region, as well as with Headquarters.

4. Kuwait Joint Support Office

91. It will be recalled that in its resolution 65/259, the General Assembly noted the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a support office in Kuwait for UNAMA and requested the Secretary-General to explore possibilities for cost-sharing between UNAMA and UNAMI. With that incentive, the Kuwait Joint Support Office has since expanded to support UNRCCA, the Office for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria.

92. The Kuwait Joint Support Office remains a critical element of the support structure in the Middle East and Asia for the Department of Field Support. Pending the consideration and implementation of the global service delivery model target end-state, disaster-recovery and business-continuity requirements for the United Nations Secretariat, the Support Office provides a staging platform, for existing client missions, in meeting unavoidable demands on field missions and in developing a shared-service platform that might be better integrated with other service providers in due course.

93. At present, each of the United Nations field missions manages its own payroll function for national staff and individual uniformed officers, other than those broadly supported by a service centre or another service arrangement. "Payroll" includes salary-related entitlements and other allowances paid on a regular basis or with monthly salary payments. This includes the mission subsistence allowance normally paid to individual uniformed officers. Notably, these payroll functions are currently supported by a legacy system, although they are paid through Umoja.

94. With the implementation of Umoja Extension 1 for national staff and uniformed personnel, the rigour and interdependencies that will be introduced through the application of Umoja may make it difficult for individual field missions and other United Nations offices to sustain payroll functions. For that reason, the Secretariat is proposing that associated payroll functions be centralized in a small number of "hubs" to facilitate the implementation of Umoja Extension 1 in field missions in November 2016 (known as cluster 5).

95. The Department of Field Support, working in cooperation with the Department of Management, recognized that the benefits of economy of scale and standardization required a reliance on a minimum number of service centres. Geographical proximity was also seen as less of a factor than previously thought.

96. The use of two similar payroll hubs would lead to a marginal reduction in economies of scale, compared with a single payroll hub, but would create an important redundancy, providing for business continuity in the event of a disruption to one or the other payroll provider. Two mirror entities, in terms of structure, management and governance arrangements and working methods, would minimize the challenges to achieving standardized service delivery across muitiple service entities.

97. From a field perspective, the fluidity and uncertainty of field operations, including unexpected operational demands, remoteness and frequent staff movements, require that payment and personnel requirements be supported by a service provider or providers attuned to field circumstances. In that context, national staff and uniformed personnel present a unique challenge because of their diversity and uniqueness within the Secretariat.

98. It is important that the transfer of payroll services be done incrementally, taking into account considerations such as organizational and data readiness, geographical proximity and field mission budget cycles. The operational imperatives of field operations have raised the need to ensure continuity and effective transition as they are integrated into the global service delivery model for the Secretariat.

99. Owing to the imperatives of Umoja, the Department of Field Support is moving the payroll processing into two centres, leveraging the presence of service providers under its management in Entebbe and Kuwait to address the operational imperatives for the cluster V roll-out. For designated entitlements payable from 1 November 2016, payroll for national staff and individual uniformed personnel in missions based in Africa (other than the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, which has been mandated to close in June 2017) will be processed and paid by the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, while equivalent personnel in all other missions (except for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Mission in Colombia) will be processed and paid by the Kuwait Joint Support Office.

100. The centralization of these services would require a redistribution of mission finance positions in several missions from 1 January 2017 to support the work in the Kuwait Joint Support Office and the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, noting that the Support Office and the Service Centre will be required to take on a significant increase in burden. The finance staff currently involved in payroll functions has the expertise that will be needed in the service centres. The missions newly supported by the Support Office and the Regional Service Centre will in turn benefit from improved standards as processes are streamlined across the field operations.

101. Given that this new workload for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe and the Kuwait Joint Support Office will require additional staff, the current staffing complement of the two entities would be augmented with positions from peacekeeping and regular budget missions. Owing to their staffing distribution, special political missions are not expected to contribute finance positions to either entity, leaving only the peacekeeping missions to contribute posts. It is to be noted that both UNAMA and UNAMI payroll personnel are already present in the Kuwait Joint Support Office. In addition to the redistribution, staffing redundancies relating to the consolidation of payroll services are expected to lead to redundancies in staffing needs in several peacekeeping missions given the economies of scale associated with the service centre. Such redundancies will be recognized when the posts are abolished in the client missions.

102. The Kuwait Joint Support Office would host within its administration a new section dedicated to the operation of the payroll for all its designated client

missions. The costs of the staff would be absorbed by the parent peacekeeping missions in recognition of the contribution by the missions to the centralization of the payroll. The section would function as part of the Support Office in providing a platform of stability for Umoja cluster 5, establish a support and communication mechanism and work in close cooperation with the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe in aligning processing standards. The redistribution of staff to the Kuwait Joint Support Office for the operation of the payroll services will come from several of the new client missions.

5. Nationalization of positions

103. In line with the request by the General Assembly in its resolutions 61/276 and 66/264 for greater utilization of national staff, the Department of Field Support advises missions to review functions performed by international staff in the Professional and Field Service categories and by United Nations Volunteers, which would provide an opportunity to contribute to national capacity-building, and propose conversion to the National Professional Officer and Local level categories commensurate with the requirements of the mission and its mandate. Furthermore, during the planning process, efforts are being made to ensure that national positions are included to the largest extent possible in the staffing proposals of missions.

104. UNAMI is proposing the reclassification, in 2017, of one Travel Assistant position (Field Service) to Travel Assistant (Local level) in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Mission Support, in Baghdad.

6. Methodology for the calculation of standard salaries for special political missions

105. Further to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee (see A/69/628, para. 20), the international staff costs for the 2017 budgets of special political missions have been calculated according to the methodology set out below.

106. The following factors were utilized in determining the standard international staff position salaries for 2017 for each special political mission (Professional or higher, Field Service and General Service categories):

(a) Latest effective salary scales of 1 January 2016 (ST/IC/2016/5);

(b) Average step for each grade level based on the actual step of incumbents as at 30 June 2016;

(c) Ratio of staff members without dependants and staff members with dependants based on the actual incumbents as at 30 June 2016;

(d) Post adjustment multiplier for July 2016.

107. By its resolution 70/244, the General Assembly approved a unified base/floor salary scale structure, as recommended by the International Civil Service Commission in its report for 2015 (A/70/30). An adjustment was made to the salary scales calculated as described in paragraph 106 above, based on the programme budget implications of the application of unified salary scales with respect to special political missions.

108. For the standard common staff costs, the percentage of common staff costs to net salaries was determined on the basis of the actual expenditure of common staff

costs to net salaries (including post adjustment) for the period from 1 January 2015 to 30 June 2016. An adjustment was made to the standard common staff cost percentage calculated using the actual expenditures for the period from 1 January 2015 to 30 June 2016, based on the programme budget implications for special political missions of the application of the unified salary scales.

109. In accordance with the standing practice for the budgets for special political missions, no standard salaries were developed for national staff positions in special political missions for 2017. The estimates of national staff costs are based on the actual level and step for salaries and historical expenditures for common staff costs in a particular duty station.

7. Ratios for vehicles and information technology equipment

110. The Department of Field Support has reviewed the vehicle and information technology equipment holdings in special political missions and aligned such holdings, where possible, with the standard ratios it has established and promulgated in the Standard Cost and Ratio Manual. In that context, the holdings of vehicles and information technology equipment have been proposed on the basis of the proposed personnel incumbency levels planned for 2017, rather than on the full authorized level of personnel. Table 1 provides ratios on vehicles for all special political missions that have vehicle holdings. Table 2 provides ratios for information technology equipment for all special political missions.

Table 1
Proposed allocation of vehicles for 2017

	2017 proposed personnel[a]	*Personnel adjusted for vacancy rate*[a]	*Standard allocation*[b,c]	*2017 proposed holdings (budget)*[b,c]	*Variance (percentage)*
Cluster I					
UNRGID	7	7	4	4	–
OSESG Syria	76	46	18	23	28
OSESG Great Lakes Region	20	17	9	9	–
Subtotal, cluster I	**103**	**70**	**31**	**36**	**16**
Cluster III					
UNOWAS	43	36	12	12	–
UNIOGBIS	125	114	45	50	11
UNSOM	284	183	66	45	(32)
UNRCCA	12	11	5	5	–
CNMC	16	16	10	10	–
UNSCOL	24	24	18	18	–
UNOCA	33	27	8	8	–
UNSMIL	255	178	78	103	32
Subtotal, cluster III	**792**	**589**	**242**	**251**	**4**

	2017 proposed personnel[a]	*Personnel adjusted for vacancy rate*[a]	*Standard allocation*[b,c]	*2017 proposed holdings (budget)*[b,c]	*Variance (percentage)*
UNAMA	625	562	200	200	–
UNAMI	465	400	142	226	59
Total	**1 985**	**1 621**	**615**	**713**	**16**

Abbreviations: OSESG, Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General; UNRGID, United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions.

[a] Includes United Nations international and National Professional Officers, United Nations Volunteers and military and police personnel (military observers, military police and civilian police officers).

[b] Includes VIP and standard 4x4s and sedans; excludes troop-carrying and utility vehicles, buses and electric carts.

[c] Based on standard equipment as outlined in the Standard Cost and Ratio Manual.

111. The proposed vehicle holdings of several special political missions vary significantly from the standard allocation, both in nominal terms and as a percentage of standard allocation. Four special political missions (Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria, UNIOGBIS, UNSMIL and UNAMI) reflect proposed vehicle holdings higher than the standard allocation in line with the security conditions on the ground. In total, the proposed vehicle holdings for special political missions are 16 per cent higher than the standard allocation owing to the overall conditions in which the special political missions operate. For UNIOGBIS, the mission exceeds the standard ratio due to the regional offices, requiring the assignment of two vehicles per regional office, for safety and operational requirements. For UNSMIL, owing to the gradual establishment of its presence in Libya and the security situation on the ground, the Mission is using armoured vehicles for its operational activities in both Libya and Tunis. For the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria and UNAMI, armoured vehicles are used owing to security conditions on the ground.

Table 2
Proposed allocation of computing devices for 2017

	2017 proposed personnel[a]	*Personnel adjusted for vacancy rate*[b]	*Computing devices*[c]			
			Standard allocation[c]	*Standard allocation and spares*	*2017 proposed holdings (budget)*	*Variance (percentage)*
Cluster I						
OSASG Myanmar	5	5	5	5	5	–
OSASG Cyprus	21	20	20	34	31	(9)
OSASG on the Prevention of Genocide	10	10	10	10	10	–
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	2	2	2	2	2	–
OSESG Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	3	3	3	3	3	–
UNRGID	7	7	7	7	5	(29)
OSESG Syria	132	87	132	145	111	(23)
OSESG Sudan and South Sudan	9	7	9	11	9	(18)
OSESG Great Lakes Region	27	24	26	45	45	–
Subtotal, cluster I	**216**	**165**	**214**	**262**	**221**	**(16)**
Cluster II						
Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	15	15	12	12	12	–
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	1	1	1	1	–
Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1	1	1	1	1	–
Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12	12	12	12	12	–
Panel of Experts on Libya	2	2	2	2	2	–
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	2	2	2	2	2	–
Panel of Experts on Yemen	8	8	2	2	2	–
Panel of Experts on South Sudan	3	3	3	3	3	–
Al-Qaida Taliban Monitoring Team	32	32	32	32	32	–
Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	11	11	11	11	11	–
Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)	14	14	14	15	15	–
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	44	44	44	44	44	–
Subtotal, cluster II	**145**	**145**	**136**	**137**	**137**	**–**

	2017 proposed personnel[a]	*Personnel adjusted for vacancy rate*[a]	*Computing devices*[b]			
			Standard allocation[c]	*Standard allocation and spares*	*2017 proposed holdings (budget)*	*Variance (percentage)*
Cluster III						
UNOWAS	65	55	65	65	78	20
UNIOGBIS	166	154	155	161	171	6
UNSOM	336	231	282	311	405	30
UNRCCA	30	29	29	35	35	–
CNMC	18	17	18	24	28	17
UNSCOL	82	82	73	73	73	–
UNOCA	41	34	1	54	54	–
UNSMIL	330	229	330	343	372	8
Subtotal, cluster III	**1 068**	**831**	**953**	**1 066**	**1 216**	**14**
UNAMA	1 578	1 476	1 481	1 674	1 674	–
UNAMI	858	746	746	811	912	12
Total	**3 865**	**3 363**	**3 530**	**3 950**	**4 160**	**5**

Abbreviations: OSASG, Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General; OSESG, Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General; UNRGID, United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions.

[a] Includes international and national staff, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police, United Nations military observers, Government-provided personnel, military staff officers and duty station-based experts.

[b] Includes desktop computers, laptops and netbook computers.

[c] Based on standard requirements as outlined in the Standard Cost and Ratio Manual.

112. The total proposed computing device holdings for special political missions are 5 per cent higher than the standard allocation, owing mainly to the higher-than-standard holdings in missions such as UNSOM, UNOWAS, CNMC and UNAMI, which require such equipment for training facilities, Internet cafés, information technology maintenance services, CarLog systems for vehicles, fieldwork, etc. Cluster I missions generally show lower-than-standard computing device holdings, owing mainly to the non-allocation of such equipment to security personnel and drivers. Cluster II missions include equipment allocation for duty station-based experts, which include experts of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction.

8. Air operations

113. In paragraph 33 of its report on estimates in respect of special political missions (A/69/628), endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/262, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions requested improvement in the presentation of information on air operations, including flight hours and costs under previous and current contracts. Accordingly, annex IV to the

present document provides, by mission, information on appropriations and expenditure for 2015, the approved budget for 2016 and the proposed budget for 2017 for air operations as well as actual flying hours for 2015 and budgeted flying hours for 2016 and 2017. In 2016, the total resources approved for air operations amount to $44.7 million, with planned utilization of approximately 8,000 flying hours (5,000 for fixed-wing and 3,000 for rotary-wing) for nine special political missions. In 2017, an amount of $42.9 million, representing a decrease of $1.8 million (4 per cent), is proposed for 6,400 flying hours for nine special political missions. Air operations resources for UNAMI, UNAMA and UNSOM represent 73 per cent of such resources in 2017.

114. UNAMA proposes a reconfiguration of its air fleet, including the replacement of one aircraft, resulting in lower contractual costs to operate the fleet. Following a comprehensive review of the UNAMA air assets usage and flying hours, it is proposed to reduce the flight hours for rotary-wing aircraft but increase the flight hours for fixed-wing aircraft.

115. With respect to cost-sharing arrangements, in West Africa, UNOWAS, UNIOGBIS and CNMC continue to maintain the arrangement with the proportions of 75:20:5, respectively. In Somalia, the United Nations Support Office in Somalia and UNSOM have revised their cost-sharing ratio from 52:48 in 2016 (July-December) to 70:30 for 2017 (January-December) based on historical utilization of aircraft services by the two missions.

9. Security services

116. Regarding the request by the General Assembly that the Secretary-General provide further clarification on the criteria utilized for the use of private armed security services, as well as details on the administrative and financial arrangements for such services (see resolution 70/248 A, sect. XX, para. 11 for the most recent request by the Assembly), see the information provided in paragraphs 79 to 86 above.

117. In its resolution 69/274 B, the General Assembly recalled paragraph 44 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/69/628/Add.2) and requested provision of information on the use of private security companies in all budgets for special political missions. Accordingly, annex VI provides information on security-related resources reflected in the proposed budgets for 2017.

10. Other issues

Compliance with the policy of 16-day advance booking of tickets

118. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions requested that information on the compliance rates of special political missions with the policy of 16-day advance booking of tickets be provided in the context of the 2017 budget report (see A/70/7/Add.10, para. 37). Accordingly, annex VII includes information on the compliance rates of special political missions with the policy of 16-day advance booking of tickets.

Expert panels for recruitment

119. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions requested that information on the expert panels for recruitment to special political missions be provided in the context of the 2017 budget report (see ibid., para. 38). Expert panels established by ST/AI/2010/3 of April 2010 need to convene in 2017 to assess and recommend candidates who have applied for generic job openings for positions in field missions in order to reduce the administrative burden on individual hiring managers and enhance the quality and integrity of the recruitment process by centralizing the assessment. To that effect, the Department of Field Support anticipates that funding from both the peacekeeping missions and the special political missions will be required for the recruitment/rostering process. The funding will cover the costs of travel and the daily subsistence allowance for panel members and occupational group managers. Each mission would include its share of funding, which is apportioned based on the approved budget size of the respective mission, in its proposed budget.

Support provided by host countries

120. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions requested that information on the support provided by host countries be provided in the context of the 2017 budget report (see ibid., para. 65). Accordingly, annex VIII includes information on the support provided by host countries to special political missions.

II. Analysis of budget performance and resource requirements for special political missions

A. Budget performance for 2016

121. The total appropriation for 2016 for the 31 special political missions presented in this report amounts to $554.8 million (or $561.4 million inclusive of four discontinued missions). The estimated expenditure amounts to $556.6 million (or $561.6 million with the four discontinued missions). The anticipated overexpenditure is mainly due to additional requirements for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria, related to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016), and UNSMIL, related to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2259 (2015) and 2273 (2016), for both of which the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions approved additional funds through a commitment authority, as noted in paragraph 45 above. Significant variances between the 2016 appropriation and projected expenditures are shown in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3

Summary of budget performance (estimated) for 2016

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2016			
	Appropriation[a]	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance amount*	*Variance percentage*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3) = (1)-(2)*	*(4) = (3)/(1)*
Cluster I	26 925.9	29 619.0	(2 693.1)	(10.0)
Cluster II	33 657.1	32 430.1	1 227.0	3.6
Cluster III	191 471.3	192 835.6	(1 364.3)	(0.7)
UNAMA	183 244.3	183 244.3	–	–
UNAMI	119 543.8	118 422.9	1 120.9	0.9
Subtotal (net)	**554 842.4**	**556 551.9**	**(1 709.5)**	**(0.3)**
Discontinued missions[b]	6 538.7	5 015.7	1 523.0	23.3
Total (net)[c]	**561 381.1**	**561 567.6**	**(186.5)**	**(0.0)**

[a] The appropriations for the Office of the Special Envoy for Syria and UNSMIL do not include the commitment authorities, the appropriation for which is being sought in the context of this report.

[b] Missions that are discontinued in 2017 include the Panel of Experts on Liberia, the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism.

[c] The above table does not reflect information for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi and the United Nations Mission in Colombia, the reports for which are still to be presented.

Table 4

Summary of significant variances between the 2016 appropriation and projected expenditures for missions continuing into 2017

Mission	2016 Appropriation (1)	2016 Estimated expenditure (2)	2016 Variance amount (3) = (1)-(2)	2016 Variance percentage (4) = (3)/(1)	Main contributing factors
1. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar	1 127.2	1 115.0	12.2	1.1	Reduced number of official travels in the region, offset in part by higher actual costs of the incumbents of the positions
2. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	2 564.6	2 701.1	(136.5)	(5.3)	Lower actual vacancy rates for international staff; increased requirements for official travel
3. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	2 183.7	2 174.0	9.7	0.4	One month vacancy of one Political Affairs Officer position (P-4)
4. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	549.5	537.9	11.6	2.1	Lower actual international staff costs for the incumbents of the positions
5. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	624.9	419.9	205.0	32.8	Lower actual international staff costs for the incumbents of the positions; lower requirements for official travel subsequent to the resignation of the Special Envoy in May 2016
6. United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	1 937.7	1 937.7	–	–	
7. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	12 124.3	14 900.5	(2 776.2)	(22.9)	Expansion of the mandate of the Office under resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016), resulting in additional requirements for international staff, national staff, consultants and official travel; a commitment authority was approved by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on 7 June 2016
8. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan	1 412.7	1 450.2	(37.5)	(2.7)	Higher actual national staff costs for the incumbents of the positions; increased communications, information technology and transport requirements with the appointment of a separate leadership for UNOAU and OSESSS in 2016
9. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	4 401.3	4 382.7	18.6	0.4	Higher actual vacancy rates for international staff; lower actual international staff costs for the incumbents of the positions, offset in part by increased requirements for official travel
Subtotal, cluster I	**26 925.9**	**29 619.0**	**(2 693.1)**	**(10.0)**	
10. Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	2 265.7	2 230.6	35.1	1.5	Four-month vacancy of one Research Assistant position (GS (OL))
11. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 270.2	1 238.0	32.2	2.5	Lower actual international staff costs of the incumbent of the position
12. Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1 080.1	866.5	213.6	19.8	Three-person-month vacancy for each of the five experts following the renewal of the mandate in 2016

Mission	2016 Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditure (2)	Variance amount (3) = (1)-(2)	Variance percentage (4) = (3)/(1)	Main contributing factors
13. Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 599.7	2 514.5	85.2	3.3	Lower average fees of the experts as the composition of the Panel changes
14. Panel of Experts on Libya	1 359.9	1 271.5	88.4	6.5	Lower average fees of the experts as the composition of the Panel changes
15. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	1 172.0	1 147.0	25.0	2.1	Three-person-month vacancy of the experts following the renewal of the mandate in 2016
16. Panel of Experts on Yemen	3 017.3	2 971.4	45.9	1.5	Seven-month vacancy of one Close Protection Officer (FS) position based in Sana'a; three-person-month vacancy of the experts following the renewal of the mandate in 2016
17. Panel of Experts on South Sudan	1 428.4	1 198.3	230.1	16.1	Six-month vacancy of one Political Affairs Officer (P-3) position; changes in travel destinations of the experts, in line with the Panel's focus on investigations in the region; and lower average fees of the experts as the composition of the Panel changes
18. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; and the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009)	6 305.8	5 920.0	385.8	6.1	Higher actual vacancy rates for international staff; delay in recruitment for a total of five-person-months for the experts, offset in part by the cost of security installations as a result of the security risk assessment conducted by the Department of Safety and Security
19. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	1 291.2	1 035.2	256.0	19.8	Higher actual vacancy rates for international staff
20. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	3 143.1	3 128.1	15.0	0.5	Lower actual international staff costs for the incumbents of the positions
21. Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate	8 723.7	8 909.0	(185.3)	(2.1)	Lower actual vacancy rates for international staff
Subtotal, cluster II	**33 657.1**	**32 430.1**	**1 227.0**	**3.6**	
22. United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	13 330.2	13 055.3	274.9	2.1	Higher actual vacancy rates for national staff; military observers; streamlining of consultancy and travel requirements following the merger of UNOWA and OSES

Mission	2016 Appropriation (1)	2016 Estimated expenditure (2)	2016 Variance amount (3)=(1)-(2)	2016 Variance percentage (4)=(3)/(1)	Main contributing factors
23. United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau	19 919.9	18 217.3	1 702.6	8.5	Lower actual international staff costs for the incumbents of the positions; delayed recruitment for 3 Government-provided personnel; decreased ground transportation requirements due to in-house maintenance and repairs.
24. United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	93 486.6	92 711.0	775.6	0.8	Lower communications and freight costs; reduced air transportation and medical equipment requirements, offset in part by higher rental and maintenance services costs; acquisition of software package and licences for the installation of physical security equipment for compliance with minimum operating security standards; and maintenance and repair of equipment
25. United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	3 022.7	2 913.0	109.7	3.6	Higher actual vacancy rates for international staff, offset in part by increase in national staff costs based on applicable salary scales; and lower actual vacancy rates for national staff
26. United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	4 958.2	4 750.9	207.3	4.2	Reduced number of field assessment missions owing to the use of desktop methodology following the security threats from Boko Haram
27. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	8 466.7	8 421.3	45.4	0.5	Lower actual national staff costs for the incumbents of the positions; lower network connectivity costs, offset in part by increased regional travel for the Special Coordinator; and temporary duty assignment temporarily assigned from the Department of Political Affairs to the Political Unit of UNSCOL for surge capacity requirements to meet critical mandated tasks
28. United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	7 105.5	7 016.8	88.7	1.2	Lower actual international and national staff costs for the incumbents of the positions; higher actual vacancy rates for national staff, offset in part by increased air transportation and official travel requirements owing to the intensified good offices and mediation role of the Special Representative and UNOCA
29. United Nations Support Mission in Libya	41 181.5	45 750.0	(4 568.5)	(11.1)	Re-establishment of a permanent presence in Libya, through a phased return in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2259 (2015) and 2273 (2016), resulting in additional requirements for military and civilian personnel and operational resources; a commitment authority was approved by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on 6 June 2016
Subtotal, cluster III	**191 471.3**	**192 835.6**	**(1 364.3)**	**(0.7)**	

Mission	2016 Appropriation (1)	2016 Estimated expenditure (2)	2016 Variance amount (3) = (1)-(2)	2016 Variance percentage (4) = (3)/(1)	Main contributing factors
30. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	183 244.3	183 244.3	–	–	
31. United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	119 543.8	118 422.9	1 120.9	0.9	Lower maintenance services costs, offset in part by lower actual vacancy rates for national staff and increased aviation requirements
Subtotal, UNAMA and UNAMI	**302 788.1**	**301 667.2**	**1 120.9**	**0.4**	
Total	**554 842.4**	**556 551.9**	**(1 709.5)**	**(0.3)**	

Abbreviations: FS, Field Service; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); OSES, Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel; OSESSS, Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan.

B. Proposed resources for 2017

122. The total estimated resource requirements for 2017 relating to the 31 missions covered in the present report and its addenda amount to $577.0 million net of staff assessment. Mission-by-mission estimates, requirements by expenditure component and the number and level of positions are presented in tables 8, 9 and 10, respectively.

Table 5
Summary of estimated requirements for 2017 (by cluster)
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Total requirements for 2017[a]	*Appropriation 2016*[b]	*Variance amount*	*Variance percentage*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(3)/(2)*
Cluster I	34 385.9	26 925.9	7 460.0	27.7
Cluster II	34 881.6	33 657.1	1 224.5	3.6
Cluster III	220 100.2	191 471.3	28 628.9	15.0
UNAMA	170 166.9	183 244.3	(13 077.4)	(7.1)
UNAMI	117 432.0	119 543.8	(2 111.8)	(1.8)
Total (net)[c]	**576 966.6**	**554 842.4**	**22 124.2**	**4.0**

[a] The above table does not include information for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi and the United Nations Mission in Colombia, the reports for which are still to be presented.

[b] Does not include the missions that are discontinued in 2017: Panel of Experts on Liberia, Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran and Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism.

[c] Does not include the share of special political missions for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe.

123. The estimated resource requirements for nine special political missions under cluster I reflect an overall increase of $7.5 million (27.7 per cent) compared with the approved budget for 2016, mainly for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria ($7.4 million) and the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus ($0.2 million), offset in part by decreases under the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) ($0.1 million).

124. Similarly, the estimated resource requirements for the 12 special political missions under cluster II reflect an overall increase of $1.2 million (3.6 per cent) compared with the approved budget for 2016, with significant increases under the implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) ($0.8 million), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate ($0.8 million) and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the

Taliban and associated individuals and entities; and the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009) ($0.4 million), with offsetting decreases mainly under the Panel of Experts on Yemen ($0.3 million), support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction ($0.3 million) and the Panel of Experts on South Sudan ($0.1 million).

125. Similarly, the estimated resource requirements for the eight special political missions under cluster III reflect an overall increase of $28.6 million (15.0 per cent) compared with the approved budget for 2016, with significant increases under UNSMIL ($29.1 million) and UNSOM ($2.6 million), with offsetting decreases mainly under UNIOGBIS ($1.9 million), CNMC ($0.6 million) and UNOCA ($0.4 million).

126. The estimated resource requirements for UNAMA and UNAMI are lower than the approved budget for 2016 by $13.1 million and $2.1 million, respectively. The summary of variances between the approved resources for 2016 and the proposed resources for 2017 for the missions continuing into 2017 are provided in table 6.

Table 6

Summary of variances between approved resources for 2016 and proposed resources for 2017 for continuing missions

	Mission	Total requirements for 2017 (1)	Appropriation 2016 (2)	Variance amount (3) (1)-(2)	Variance percentage (4) (3)/(2)	Main contributing factors
1.	Special Envoy to the Secretary-General on Myanmar	1 137.8	1 127.2	10.6	0.9	Increase in international staff costs reflecting the higher actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and ratio of actual common staff costs to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends, offset in part by the decrease in travel requirements
2.	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	2 810.5	2 564.6	245.9	9.6	Proposed establishment of two international staff positions (1 P-3 and 1 FS)
3.	Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	2 201.0	2 183.7	17.3	0.8	Increase in international staff costs reflecting the higher actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and ratio of actual common staff costs to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends
4.	Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	545.3	549.5	(4.2)	(0.8)	Decrease in international staff costs reflecting the lower actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and ratio of actual common staff costs to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends
5.	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	489.2	624.9	(135.7)	(21.7)	Decrease in travel requirements
6.	United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	1 976.0	1 937.7	38.3	2.0	Lower projected vacancy rates for international staff
7.	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	19 506.3	12 124.3	7 382.0	60.9	Expansion of the mandate of the Office under resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016), resulting in the proposed establishment of 30 international and 22 national staff positions; increase in travel requirements and conference-related services; and rental of secure premises in Damascus in line with recommendations from the Department of Safety and Security
8.	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan	1 387.3	1 412.7	(25.4)	(1.8)	Higher projected vacancy rates for international staff, offset in part by the proposed establishment of one driver position (1 LL)
9.	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	4 332.5	4 401.3	(68.8)	(1.6)	Decrease in international staff costs reflecting the lower actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and ratio of actual common staff costs to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends; discontinuation of an internationally contracted information technology personnel, as a result of the change in support arrangements for the Office
	Subtotal, cluster I	**34 385.9**	**26 925.9**	**7 460.0**	**27.7**	

	Mission	Total requirements for 2017 (1)	Appropriation 2016 (2)	Variance amount (3) (1)-(2)	Variance percentage (4) (3)/(2)	Main contributing factors
10.	Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	2 247.2	2 265.7	(18.5)	(0.8)	Decrease in international staff costs reflecting the lower actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and ratio of actual common staff costs to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends
11.	Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 231.3	1 270.2	(38.9)	(3.1)	Decrease in international staff costs reflecting the lower actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and ratio of actual common staff costs to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends
12.	Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1 101.6	1 080.1	21.5	2.0	Increase in international staff costs owing to higher actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and ratio of actual common staff costs to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends
13.	Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 524.4	2 599.7	(75.3)	(2.9)	Lower average fees of the experts as the composition of the Panel changes
14.	Panel of Experts on Libya	1 327.4	1 359.9	(32.5)	(2.4)	Lower average fees of the experts as the composition of the Panel changes
15.	Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	1 172.0	1 172.0	–	–	
16.	Panel of Experts on Yemen	2 685.4	3 017.3	(331.9)	(11.0)	Removal of the one-time provision made in 2016 for the acquisition of two armoured vehicles; decrease in international staff costs owing to lower actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and ratio of actual common staff costs to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends
17.	Panel of Experts on South Sudan	1 319.3	1 428.4	(109.1)	(7.6)	Lower average fees of the experts as the composition of the Panel changes; decrease in travel requirements, in line with the Panel's focus on investigations in the region
18.	Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; and the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009)	6 729.3	6 305.8	423.5	6.7	Lower projected vacancy rates for international staff, offset in part by slightly lower average fees of the experts as the composition of the Monitoring Team changes
19.	Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	2 136.8	1 291.2	845.6	65.5	Lower projected vacancy rates for international staff, offset in part by the removal of the one-time provision for communications equipment and laptops approved in 2016

	Mission	Total requirements for 2017 (1)	Appropriation 2016 (2)	Variance amount (3) = (1)-(2)	Variance percentage (4) = (3)/(2)	Main contributing factors
20.	Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	2 875.7	3 143.1	(267.4)	(8.5)	Projected average monthly vacancy of one and a half person-months for four experts and for the Coordinator, following the maximum service of five years for experts appointed to serve on Security Council groups and panels; decrease in travel requirements for experts and for staff owing to a more extensive use of videoconferencing
21.	Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate	9 531.2	8 723.7	807.5	9.3	Proposed establishment of 1 Senior Legal Officer (1 P-5); additional consultancy requirements on counter-narratives
	Subtotal, cluster II	**34 881.6**	**33 657.1**	**1 224.5**	**3.6**	
22.	United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	13 283.3	13 330.2	(46.9)	(0.4)	Higher projected vacancy rates for national staff, military observers; streamlining of consultancy and travel requirements following the merger of UNOWA and OSES
23.	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau	18 033.3	19 919.9	(1 886.6)	(9.5)	Decrease in international staff costs reflecting the lower actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and ratio of actual common staff costs to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends; removal of the one-time provision made in 2016 for electrical, safety and security, and other equipment; decrease in requirements for ground transportation owing to in-house maintenance and repairs
24.	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	96 094.5	93 486.6	2 607.9	2.8	Proposed establishment of 18 civilian positions (2 P-4, 2 P-3, 4 FS and 10 LL); the effect of full deployment for new international, established national and general temporary staff assistance positions compared with phased deployment in 2016; lower projected vacancy rates for international staff; higher standard troop reimbursement rates in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/281; increase in requirements for contingent-owned major and self-sustainment equipment, offset in part by reduction in air operation costs; ground transportation, communications and information technology requirements
25.	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	3 075.1	3 022.7	52.4	1.7	Increase in national staff costs based on applicable salary scales, increase in requirements for information technology; rental and maintenance of UNDP-shared offices; replacement of one unserviceable vehicle
26.	United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	4 385.1	4 958.2	(573.1)	(11.6)	Reduced number of civilian observers from eight to five, as fewer observation missions would be possible in the northern parts of Cameroon and Nigeria owing to the Boko Haram threats

	Mission	Total requirements for 2017 (1)	Appropriation 2016 (2)	Variance amount (3) = (1)-(2)	Variance percentage (4) = (3)/(2)	Main contributing factors
27.	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	8 217.5	8 466.7	(249.2)	(2.9)	Higher projected vacancy rates for international staff; lower network connectivity costs, offset in part by increase in travel requirements owing to Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and the good offices mandates of UNSCOL
28.	United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	6 686.9	7 105.5	(418.6)	(5.9)	Decrease in international and national staff costs reflecting the lower actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and ratio of actual common staff costs to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends; decrease in travel requirements based on the number of election-related activities
29.	United Nations Support Mission in Libya	70 324.5	41 181.5	29 143.0	70.8	Re-establishment of a permanent presence in Libya, through a phased return in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2259 (2015) and 2273 (2016), resulting in a proposed establishment of 119 new positions and the planned deployment of 234 United Nations guards to Tripoli
	Subtotal, cluster III	**220 100.2**	**191 471.3**	**28 628.9**	**15.0**	
30.	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	170 166.9	183 244.3	(13 077.4)	(7.1)	Proposed net reduction of 57 civilian positions; decrease in fuel requirements for generators and vehicles; reduction in the composition of the vehicle and air fleet; decrease in flying hours, resulting in lower costs of rental and operation of the air fleet; reduction in commercial communication and support services costs
31.	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	117 432.0	119 243.8	(2 111.8)	(1.8)	Proposed net reduction of 15 positions; decrease in rates for rations for military contingents; reduction of maintenance services; construction services; costs for petrol, oil and lubricants
	Subtotal, UNAMA and UNAMI	**287 598.9**	**302 788.1**	**(15 189.2)**	**(5.0)**	
	Total[a]	**576 966.6**	**554 842.4**	**22 124.2**	**4.0**	

Abbreviations: FS, Field Service; LL, Local level; OSES, Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel; UNDP, United Nations Development Programme.

[a] The figures do not include the share of special political missions for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe.

Positions

127. The total number of civilian positions by cluster is summarized in table 7. The number, category and level of civilian positions for each mission are provided in table 10.

Table 7
Summary of proposed civilian staffing (by cluster)

	Approved 2016	*Proposed 2017*[a]	*Variance*	*Variance (percentage)*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(2)-(1)*	*(4)=(3)/(1)*
Cluster I	161	216	55	34.2
Cluster II	108	109	1	0.9
Cluster III	827	965	138	16.7
UNAMA	1 618	1 561	(57)	(3.5)
UNAMI	873	858	(15)	(1.7)
Subtotal	**3 587**	**3 709**	**122**	**3.4**
Discontinued missions[b]	31	–	(31)	(100)
Total	**3 618**	**3 709**	**91**	**2.5**

[a] The above table does not include information for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi and the United Nations Mission in Colombia, the reports for which are still be to presented.

[b] Reflects positions for the missions that are discontinued in 2017: Panel of Experts on Liberia, Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran and Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism.

128. It is proposed that the number of civilian personnel be increased from 3,618 to 3,709 positions, reflecting an overall increase of 91 positions. That increase reflects the proposed establishment of 55, 1 and 138 positions under clusters I, II and III, respectively, and a net reduction of 103 positions, in UNAMA, UNAMI and four discontinued missions. These changes result from (a) increases under UNSMIL (119), the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria (52), UNSOM (18), the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Cyprus (2), the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan (1) and UNIOGBIS (1); and (b) decreases under UNAMA (57) and UNAMI (15) and decreases under four missions (Panel of Experts on Liberia, Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism) (31) that are discontinued in 2017. A summary of all changes in the number and level of positions is provided in annex V.

Table 8

Overview of financial resources of special political missions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		1 January to 31 December 2016			Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017				
		Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Appropriation 2016*	*Total requirements*[a]	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Variance (2016-2017)*	*Net requirements for 2017*[b]
		(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(5)-(4)*	*(8)=(5)-(3)*
	Thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General								
1.	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar	1 127.2	1 115.0	12.2	1 127.2	1 137.8	–	10.6	1 125.6
2.	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	2 564.6	2 701.1	(136.5)	2 564.6	2 810.5	15.0	245.9	2 947.0
3.	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	2 183.7	2 174.0	9.7	2 183.7	2 201.0	–	17.3	2 191.3
4.	Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	549.5	537.9	11.6	549.5	545.3	–	(4.2)	533.7
5.	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	624.9	419.9	205.0	624.9	489.2	–	(135.7)	284.2
6.	United Nation Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	1 937.7	1 937.7	–	1 937.7	1 976.0	–	38.3	1 976.0
7.	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	12 124.3	14 900.5	(2 776.2)	12 124.3	19 506.3	80.6	7 382.0	22 282.5
8.	Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan	1 412.7	1 450.2	(37.5)	1 412.7	1 387.3		(25.4)	1 424.8
9.	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	4 401.3	4 382.7	18.6	4 401.3	4 332.5	26.5	(68.8)	4 313.9
	Subtotal, cluster I	**26 925.9**	**29 619.0**	**(2 693.1)**	**26 925.9**	**34 385.9**	**122.1**	**7 460.0**	**37 079.0**
	Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels								
10.	Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	2 265.7	2 230.6	35.1	2 265.7	2 247.2	–	(18.5)	2 212.1
11.	Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 270.2	1 238.0	32.2	1 270.2	1 231.3	–	(38.9)	1 199.1
12.	Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1 080.1	866.5	213.6	1 080.1	1 101.6	–	21.5	888.0

		1 January to 31 December 2016			Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017			
		Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Appropriation 2016	Total requirements[a]	Non-recurrent requirements	Variance (2016-2017)	Net requirements for 2017[a]
		(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)-(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) = (5)-(4)	(8) = (5)-(3)
13.	Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 599.7	2 514.5	85.2	2 599.7	2 524.4	–	(75.3)	2 439.2
14.	Panel of Experts on Libya	1 359.9	1 271.5	88.4	1 359.9	1 327.4	–	(32.5)	1 239.0
15.	Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	1 172.0	1 147.0	25.0	1 172.0	1 172.0	–	–	1 147.0
16.	Panel of Experts on Yemen	3 017.3	2 971.4	45.9	3 017.3	2 685.4	–	(331.9)	2 639.5
17.	Panel of Experts on South Sudan	1 428.4	1 198.3	230.1	1 428.4	1 319.3	–	(109.1)	1 089.2
18.	Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	6 305.8	5 920.0	385.8	6 305.8	6 729.3	–	423.5	6 343.5
19.	Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	1 291.2	1 035.2	256.0	1 291.2	2 136.8	–	845.6	1 880.8
20.	Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	3 143.1	3 128.1	15.0	3 143.1	2 875.7	–	(267.4)	2 860.7
21.	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	8 723.7	8 909.0	(185.3)	8 723.7	9 531.2	1.2	807.5	9 716.5
	Subtotal, cluster II	**33 657.1**	**32 430.1**	**1 227.0**	**33 657.1**	**34 881.6**	**1.2**	**1 224.5**	**33 654.6**
	Thematic cluster III: United Nations offices, peacebuilding support offices, integrated offices and commissions								
22.	United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)[f]	13 330.2	13 055.3	274.9	13 330.2	13 283.3	20.7	(46.9)	13 008.4
23.	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	19 919.9	18 217.3	1 702.6	19 919.9	18 033.3	144.8	(1 886.6)	16 330.7
24.	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)	93 486.6	92 711.0	775.6	93 486.6	96 094.5	2 827.3	2 607.9	95 318.9
25.	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)	3 022.7	2 913.0	109.7	3 022.7	3 075.1	78.0	52.4	2 965.4
26.	United Nations support to the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (CNMC)	4 958.2	4 750.9	207.3	4 958.2	4 385.1	14.4	(573.1)	4 177.8

	1 January to 31 December 2016			Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017			
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Appropriation 2016*	*Total requirements*[a]	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Variance (2016-2017)*	*Net requirements for 2017*[b]
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(5)-(4)*	*(8)=(5)-(3)*
27. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)	8 466.7	8 421.3	45.4	8 466.7	8 217.5	85.4	(249.2)	8 172.1
28. United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	7 105.5	7 016.8	88.7	7 105.5	6 686.9	30.4	(418.6)	6 598.2
29. United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	41 181.5	45 750.0	(4 568.5)	41 181.5	70 324.5	5 031.7	29 143.0	74 893.0
Subtotal, cluster III	**191 471.3**	**192 835.6**	**(1 364.3)**	**191 471.3**	**220 100.2**	**8 232.7**	**28 628.9**	**221 464.5**
30. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	183 244.3	183 244.3	–	183 244.3	170 166.9	2 031.5	(13 077.4)	170 166.9
31. United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	119 543.8	118 422.9	1 120.9	119 543.8	117 432.0	–	(2 111.8)	116 311.1
Subtotal, UNAMA and UNAMI	**302 788.1**	**301 667.2**	**1 120.9**	**302 788.1**	**287 598.9**	**2 031.5**	**(15 189.2)**	**286 478.0**
Total	**554 842.4**	**556 551.9**	**(1 709.5)**	**554 842.4**	**576 966.6**	**10 387.5**	**22 124.2**	**578 676.1**
Discontinued missions								
Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire	1 154.8	433.7	721.1	1 154.8	–	–	(1 154.8)	(721.1)
Panel of Experts on Liberia	170.6	94.2	76.4	170.6	–	–	(170.6)	(76.4)
Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran	292.2	292.2	–	292.2	–	–	(292.2)	(0.0)
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons — United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism	4 921.1	4 195.6	725.5	4 921.1	–	–	(4 921.1)	(725.5)
Total, discontinued missions	**6 538.7**	**5 015.7**	**1 523.0**	**6 538.7**	**–**	**–**	**(6 538.7)**	**(1 523.0)**
Grand total[c]	**561 381.1**	**561 567.6**	**(186.5)**	**561 381.1**	**576 966.6**	**10 387.5**	**15 585.5**	**577 153.1**

[a] The above table does not include information for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi and the United Nations Mission in Colombia, the reports for which are still to be presented.

[b] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

[c] Reflects combined appropriation for UNOWA and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel.

[d] The figures do not include the share of special political missions for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe.

Table 9

Summary of requirements by major component

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January to 31 December 2016			2016	Requirements for 2017			2017
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Appropriation	Total	Non-recurrent	Variance from 2016 to 2017	Net requirements[a]
Category of expenditure	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(5)-(4)	(8)=(5)-(3)
I. Military and police personnel								
1. Military observers	985.5	806.2	179.3	985.5	909.7	–	(75.8)	730.4
2. Military contingent	20 943.8	22 763.9	(1 820.1)	20 943.8	31 364.2	–	10 420.4	33 184.3
3. United Nations police	951.1	971.6	(20.5)	951.1	1 028.7	–	77.6	1 049.2
4. Formed police units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, category I	**22 880.4**	**24 541.7**	**(1 661.3)**	**22 880.4**	**33 302.6**	**–**	**10 422.2**	**34 963.9**
II. Civilian personnel								
1. International staff	236 120.7	235 504.8	615.9	236 120.7	235 736.4	–	(384.3)	235 120.5
2. National staff	75 507.4	79 744.5	(4 237.1)	75 507.4	76 725.2	–	1 217.8	80 962.3
3. United Nations Volunteers	4 071.9	4 570.2	(498.3)	4 071.9	4 631.0	–	559.1	5 129.3
4. General temporary assistance	923.2	387.0	536.2	923.2	1 522.0	–	598.8	985.8
5. Government-provided personnel	421.6	256.2	165.4	421.6	726.7	–	305.1	561.3
Total, category II	**317 044.8**	**320 462.7**	**(3 417.9)**	**317 044.8**	**319 341.3**	**–**	**2 296.5**	**322 759.2**
III. Operational costs								
1. Experts	13 416.0	12 683.7	732.3	13 416.0	13 016.4	–	(399.6)	12 284.1
2. Consultants	4 299.7	4 398.3	(98.6)	4 299.7	4 083.1	–	(216.6)	4 181.7
3. Official travel	16 309.8	16 336.5	(26.7)	16 309.8	16 273.9	–	(35.9)	16 300.6
4. Facilities and infrastructure	74 322.2	74 812.7	(490.5)	74 322.2	81 291.7	2 452.8	6 969.5	81 782.2
5. Ground transportation	8 916.6	8 816.3	100.3	8 916.6	12 310.2	4 851.5	3 393.6	12 209.9
6. Air transportation	44 709.7	41 412.8	3 296.9	44 709.7	42 941.4	534.8	(1 768.3)	39 644.5
7. Naval transportation	27.4	27.4	–	27.4	27.4	–	–	27.4
8. Communications	22 325.9	20 870.3	1 455.6	22 325.9	21 080.8	1 299.8	(1 245.1)	19 625.2
9. Information technology	9 679.3	11 499.5	(1 820.2)	9 679.3	9 834.3	989.1	155.0	11 654.5
10. Medical	5 258.9	4 529.0	729.9	5 258.9	6 037.0	259.5	778.1	5 307.1
11. Special equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	1 January to 31 December 2016			2016	Requirements for 2017			2017
Category of expenditure	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditure (2)	Variance (3)=(1)-(2)	Appropriation (4)	Total (5)	Non-recurrent (6)	Variance from 2016 to 2017 (7)=(5)-(4)	Net requirements[a] (8)=(5)-(3)
12. Other supplies, services and equipment	15 651.7	16 161.0	(509.3)	15 651.7	17 426.5	–	1 774.8	17 935.8
13. Quick-impact projects	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, category III	**214 917.2**	**211 547.5**	**3 369.7**	**214 917.2**	**224 322.7**	**10 387.5**	**9 405.5**	**220 953.0**
Total (net requirements)	**554 842.4**	**556 551.9**	**(1 709.5)**	**554 842.4**	**576 966.6**	**10 387.5**	**22 124.2**	**578 676.1**
Discontinued missions[b]	**6 538.7**	**5 015.7**	**1 523.0**	**6 538.7**	–	–	**(6 538.7)**	**(1 523.0)**
Grand total[c]	**561 381.1**	**561 567.6**	**(186.5)**	**561 381.1**	**576 966.6**	**10 387.5**	**15 585.5**	**577 153.1**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

[b] Missions that are discontinued in 2017: Panel of Experts on Liberia, Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism.

[c] The figures do not include the share of special political missions for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe.

[d] The above table does not include information for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi and the United Nations Mission in Colombia, the reports for which are still to be presented.

Table 10
Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories				National staff			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Total***	*Field Service security*	*Principal level*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*NPO*	*Local level*	*UNV*	***Grand total***
Thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General																	
1. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar																	
Approved 2016	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	**4**	–	–	1	**5**	–	–	–	**5**
Proposed 2017	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	**4**	–	–	1	**5**	–	–	–	**5**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus																	
Approved 2016	1[a]	–	–	1	3	5	–	–	**10**	3	–	1	**14**	–	5	–	**19**
Proposed 2017	1[a]	–	–	1	3	5	1	–	**11**	4	–	1	**16**	–	5	–	**21**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**	1	–	–	**2**	–	–	–	**2**
3. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide																	
Approved 2016	1	1[b]	–	–	1	3	2	–	**8**	–	–	2	**10**	–	–	–	**10**
Proposed 2017	1	1[b]	–	–	1	3	2	–	**8**	–	–	2	**10**	–	–	–	**10**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara																	
Approved 2016	1[a]	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**2**	–	–	–	**2**	–	–	–	**2**
Proposed 2017	1[a]	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**2**	–	–	–	**2**	–	–	–	**2**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)																	
Approved 2016	1[c]	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**2**	–	–	1	**3**	–	–	–	**3**
Proposed 2017	1[c]	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**2**	–	–	1	**3**	–	–	–	**3**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories				National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field Service security	Principal level	General Service	Total international	NPO	Local level	UNV	Grand total
6. United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions																	
Approved 2016	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	7
Proposed 2017	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	7
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria																	
Approved 2016	1	1	1	2	6	11	7	–	29	13	–	9	51	–	29	–	80
Proposed 2017	1	1	1	3	9	21	18	1	55	17	–	9	81	–	51	–	132
Change	–	–	–	1	3	10	11	1	26	4	–	–	30	–	22	–	52
8. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan																	
Approved 2016	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	5	–	–	–	5	2	1	–	8
Proposed 2017	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	5	–	–	–	5	2	2	–	9
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
9. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region																	
Approved 2016	1	–	1	1	4	6	4	–	17	1	–	1	19	1	7	–	27
Proposed 2017	1	–	1	1	4	6	4	–	17	1	–	1	19	1	7	–	27
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal, cluster I																	
Approved 2016	**8**	**3**	**2**	**5**	**15**	**32**	**18**	**–**	**83**	**17**	**–**	**16**	**116**	**3**	**42**	**–**	**161**
Proposed 2017	**8**	**3**	**2**	**6**	**18**	**42**	**30**	**1**	**110**	**22**	**–**	**16**	**148**	**3**	**65**	**–**	**216**
Change	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**3**	**10**	**12**	**1**	**27**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**32**	**–**	**23**	**–**	**55**
Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels																	
10. Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	5	–	7
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	5	–	7
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories				National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	**Total**	Field Service/ security	Principal level	General Service	**Total international**	NPO	Local level	UNV	**Grand total**
11. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12. Panel of Experts on the Sudan																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13. Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	4
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	4
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14. Panel of Experts on Libya																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16. Panel of Experts on Yemen																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	–	6	–	2	–	8
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	–	6	–	2	–	8
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories				National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field Service/ security	Principal level	General Service	Total international	NPO	Local level	UNV	Grand total
17. Panel of Experts on South Sudan																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	3
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	3
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	12	–	–	9	21	–	–	–	21
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	12	–	–	9	21	–	–	–	21
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	1	5	2	–	8	–	–	3	11	–	–	–	11
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	1	5	2	–	8	–	–	3	11	–	–	–	11
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20. Support for the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	5
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	5
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate																	
Approved 2016	–	1	1	2	9	13	6	3	35	–	–	8	43	–	–	–	43
Proposed 2017	–	1	1	2	10	13	6	3	36	–	–	8	44	–	–	–	44
Change	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Subtotal, cluster II																	
Approved 2016	–	1	1	2	12	23	25	3	67	5	–	29	101	–	7	–	108
Proposed 2017	–	1	1	2	13	23	25	3	68	5	–	29	102	–	7	–	109
Change	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories				National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	**Total**	Field Service/ security	Principal level	General Service	**Total international**	NPO	Local level	UNV	**Grand total**
Thematic cluster III: United Nations offices, peacebuilding support offices, integrated offices and commissions																	
22. United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)[d]																	
Approved 2016	1	1	–	2	7	13	7	–	**31**	7	–	–	**38**	6	19	–	**63**
Proposed 2017	1	1	–	2	7	13	7	–	**31**	7	–	–	**38**	6	19	–	**63**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23. United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)																	
Approved 2016	1	–	2	2	6	13	9	–	**33**	28	–	–	**61**	26	40	10	**137**
Proposed 2017	1	–	2	2	6	13	9	–	**33**	28	–	–	**61**	26	40	11	**138**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**1**
24. United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)																	
Approved 2016	1	2	1	7	30	37	29	1	**108**	45	–	–	**153**	69	39	4	**265**
Proposed 2017	1	2	1	7	30	39	31	1	**112**	49	–	–	**161**	69	49	4	**283**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	**2**	–	**4**	**4**	–	–	**8**	–	**10**	–	**18**
25. United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia (UNRCCA)																	
Approved 2016	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	**6**	2	–	–	**8**	4	18	–	**30**
Proposed 2017	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	**6**	2	–	–	**8**	4	18	–	**30**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26. United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (CNMC)																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	–	**9**	1	–	–	**10**	–	2	–	**12**
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	–	**9**	1	–	–	**10**	–	2	–	**12**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories				National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	**Total**	Field Service security	Principal level	General Service	**Total international**	NPO	Local level	UNV	**Grand total**
27. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)																	
Approved 2016	1	1	–	1	2	6	1	1	**13**	7	–	–	**20**	4	58	–	**82**
Proposed 2017	1	1	–	1	2	6	1	1	**13**	7	–	–	**20**	4	58	–	**82**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28. United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)																	
Approved 2016	1	–	–	2	4	11	4	–	**22**	7	–	–	**29**	4	8	–	**41**
Proposed 2017	1	–	–	2	4	11	4	–	**22**	7	–	–	**29**	4	8	–	**41**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29. United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)																	
Approved 2016	1	2	2	7	10	27	28	2	**79**	74	–	1	**154**	8	33	2	**197**
Proposed 2017	1	3	2	7	12	36	37	2	**100**	118	–	1	**219**	10	75	12	**316**
Change	–	**1**	–	–	**2**	**9**	**9**	–	**21**	**44**	–	–	**65**	**2**	**42**	**10**	**119**
Subtotal, cluster III																	
Approved 2016	**6**	**7**	**5**	**21**	**63**	**115**	**80**	**4**	**301**	**171**	–	**1**	**473**	**121**	**217**	**16**	**827**
Proposed 2017	**6**	**8**	**5**	**21**	**65**	**126**	**91**	**4**	**326**	**219**	–	**1**	**546**	**123**	**269**	**27**	**965**
Change	–	**1**	–	–	**2**	**11**	**11**	–	**25**	**48**	–	–	**73**	**2**	**52**	**11**	**138**
30. UNAMA and UNAMI																	
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)																	
Approved 2016	1	2	1	8	28	75	75	21	**211**	164	–	1	**376**	186	977	79	**1 618**
Proposed 2017	1	2	1	8	27	72	71	18	**200**	156	–	1	**357**	172	953	79	**1 561**
Change	–	–	–	–	**(1)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(3)**	**(11)**	**(8)**	–	–	**(19)**	**(14)**	**(24)**	–	**(57)**
31. United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)																	
Approved 2016	1	2	1	6	17	57	54	8	**146**	210	–	–	**356**	116	401	–	**873**
Proposed 2017	1	2	1	6	16	57	53	8	**144**	207	–	–	**351**	114	393	–	**858**
Change	–	–	–	–	**(1)**	–	**(1)**	–	**(2)**	**(3)**	–	–	**(5)**	**(2)**	**(8)**	–	**(15)**

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories				National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field Service/ security	Principal level	General Service	Total international	NPO	Local level	UNV	Grand total
Subtotal, UNAMA and UNAMI																	
Approved 2016	2	4	2	14	45	132	129	29	357	374	–	1	732	302	1 378	79	2 491
Proposed 2017	2	4	2	14	43	129	124	26	344	363	–	1	708	286	1 346	79	2 419
Change	–	–	–	–	(2)	(3)	(5)	(3)	(13)	(11)	–	–	(24)	(16)	(32)	–	(72)
Grand total																	
Approved 2016	16	15	10	42	135	302	252	36	808	567	1	46	1 422	426	1 644	95	3 587
Proposed 2017	16	16	10	43	139	320	270	34	848	609	1	46	1 504	412	1 687	106	3 709
Change	–	1	–	1	4	18	18	(2)	40	42	–	–	82	(14)	43	11	122
Discontinued missions																	
Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	4
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons — United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism																	
Approved 2016	–	1	2	2	5	8	3	–	21	–	–	5	26	–	–	–	26
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panel of Experts on Liberia																	
Approved 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal, discontinued missions																	
Approved 2016	–	1	2	2	5	9	5	–	24	–	–	7	31	–	–	–	31
Proposed 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories				National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field Service/ NOA/OL	Principal level	General Service	Total international	NPO	Local level	UNV	Grand total
Grand total																	
Approved 2016	**16**	**16**	**12**	**44**	**140**	**311**	**257**	**36**	**832**	**567**	**1**	**53**	**1 453**	**426**	**1 644**	**95**	**3 618**
Proposed 2017	**16**	**16**	**10**	**43**	**139**	**320**	**270**	**34**	**848**	**609**	**1**	**46**	**1 504**	**412**	**1 687**	**106**	**3 709**
Change	–	–	**(2)**	**(1)**	**(1)**	**9**	**13**	**(2)**	**16**	**42**	–	**(7)**	**51**	**(14)**	**43**	**11**	**91**

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; NPO, National Professional Officer; UNV, United Nations Volunteer; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

[a] The Under-Secretary-General is on a when-actually-employed contract.

[b] The Assistant Secretary-General is on a $1-per-year contract.

[c] The Under-Secretary-General is on a $1-per-year contract.

[d] Approved 2016 staffing for UNOWAS reflects the sum of the approved 2016 staffing for UNOWA and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel.

III. Action requested of the General Assembly

129. **The General Assembly is requested:**

(a) **To approve the budgets in the total amount of $577,708,000 (net of staff assessment) for the 31 special political missions listed in table 8 for the period up to December 2017, and the share of special political missions in the budget of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe for the period 2016/2017;**

(b) **To approve a charge totalling $548,525,100 (net of staff assessment), corresponding to the amount of the balance remaining in the provision of $1,124,400,000 appropriated for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017;**

(c) **To appropriate, under the procedures provided for in paragraph 11 of annex I to resolution 41/213, an additional amount of $29,369,400 (net of staff assessment) under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017, after taking into account the estimated overexpenditure in 2016 amounting to $186,500;**

(d) **To appropriate an amount of $1,883,300 under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income in section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017.**

Annex I

Summary of the provision for special political missions for 2016-2017

(Thousands of United States dollars)

a. Amount included under section 3, Political affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017	1 124 400.0
Charges approved by the General Assembly for 2016:	
Resolution 70/248 A	567 252.4
Resolution 70/248 B	8 622.5
b. Total charges	**575 874.9**
c. Undistributed balance in the provision for special political missions (c=a-b)	**548 525.1**
Amounts proposed to be charged to the provision for special political missions for 2017	
Cluster I (A/71/365/Add.1)	34 385.9
Cluster II (A/71/365/Add.2)	34 881.6
Cluster III (A/71/365/Add.3)	220 100.2
UNAMA (A/71/365/Add.4)	170 166.9
UNAMI (A/71/365/Add.5)	117 432.0
Provision for Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda (General Assembly resolution 70/289, paragraph 6 (b))	741.4
d. Total charges	**577 708.0**
e. Shortfall to be sought in additional appropriation (e=c-d)	**(29 182.9)**
f. Estimated overexpenditures for 2016	(186.5)
g. Shortfall to be sought in additional appropriation, taking into account underexpenditures for discontinued missions (net of staff assessment) (g=e+f)	**(29 369.4)**

Annex II

Special political missions 2017: lead department, administrative support arrangements and mandates

	Lead department	Administrative support	Latest mandates and expiry dates
Thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General			
1. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar	DPA	DPA	General Assembly resolutions 62/222, 63/245, 64/238, 65/241, 66/230, 67/233, 68/242, 69/248, 70/233; open-ended
2. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	DPA	DFS	Series of Security Council resolutions, including 186 (1964), 367 (1975), 1250 (1999), 1475 (2003), 1758 (2007), 1818 (2008), 1873 (2009), 1930 (2010), 1986 (2011), 2026 (2011), 2058 (2012), 2114 (2013), 2135 (2014), 2168 (2014), 2197 (2015), 2234 (2015), 2263 (2016) and 2300 (2016); open-ended
3. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	DPA	DPA	Security Council resolution 1366 (2001); S/2004/567 and S/2004/568; open-ended
4. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	DPA	DPA	S/2005/497 and S/2005/498; Security Council resolutions 1813 (2008) and 2099 (2013); open-ended
5. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	DPA	DPA	Security Council resolution 1559 (2004); S/PRST/2006/3; open-ended
6. United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	DPA	DFS	S/2010/103 and S/2011/279; open-ended
7. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	DPA	DFS	General Assembly resolution 66/253; Security Council resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016); open-ended
8. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan	DPKO/DPA	DFS	S/2011/474 and S/2011/475; open-ended
9. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	DPA	DFS	S/2016/488 and S/2016/489; open-ended
10. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	DPA	DFS	Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2147 (2014), 2211 (2015) and 2277 (2016); open-ended

	Lead department	*Administrative support*	*Latest mandates and expiry dates*
11. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi	DPA	DPA/DFS	Security Council resolutions 2248 (2015), 2279 (2016) and 2303 (2016); open-ended
Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels			
12. Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	DPA	DPA	Security Council resolution 2244 (2015); 15 December 2016
13. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	DPA	DPA	Security Council resolution 2293 (2016); 1 August 2017
14. Panel of Experts on the Sudan	DPA	DPA	Security Council resolution 2265 (2016); 12 March 2017
15. Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	DPA	DPA	Security Council resolution 2276 (2016); 24 April 2017
16. Panel of Experts on Libya	DPA	DPA	Security Council resolution 2278 (2016); 31 July 2017
17. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	DPA	DPA	Security Council resolution 2262 (2016); 28 February 2017
18. Panel of Experts on Yemen	DPA	DPA/DFS	Security Council resolution 2266 (2016); 27 March 2017
19. Panel of Experts on South Sudan	DPA	DPA	Security Council resolution 2290 (2016); 1 July 2017
20. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; and the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009)	DPA	DPA	Security Council resolutions 2253 (2015); 17 December 2019
21. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	DPA	DPA	Security Council resolution 2231 (2015); 18 October 2025
22. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	ODA	ODA	Security Council resolutions 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008), 1977 (2011) and 2055 (2012); 25 April 2021
23. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	CTED	CTED	Security Council resolution 2129 (2013); 31 December 2017

	Lead department	*Administrative support*	*Latest mandates and expiry dates*
Thematic cluster III: United Nations offices, peacebuilding support offices, integrated offices and commissions			
24. United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)	DPA	DFS	S/2013/753 and S/2013/759; S/2016/88 and S/2016/89; 31 December 2016
25. United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	DPA	DFS	Security Council resolution 2267 (2016); 28 February 2017
26. United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)	DPA	DFS	Security Council resolution 2275 (2016); 31 March 2017
27. United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia (UNRCCA)	DPA	DFS	S/2007/279 and S/2007/280; open-ended
28. United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (CNMC)	DPA	DFS	S/2015/1025 and S/2015/1026; 31 December 2016
29. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)	DPA	DFS	Security Council resolutions 1701 (2006) and 1773 (2007); S/2007/85-S/2007/86; S/2012/34-S/2012/35; open-ended
30. United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	DPA	DFS	S/2015/554 and S/2015/555; 31 August 2018
31. United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	DPA	DFS	Security Council resolution 2291 (2016); 15 December 2016
32. United Nations Mission in Colombia	DPA	DFS	Security Council resolutions 2261 (2016) and 2307 (2016); S/2016/729 (2016)
United Nations assistance missions			
33. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	DPA	DFS	Security Council resolution 2274 (2016); 17 March 2017
34. United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	DPA	DFS	Security Council resolution 2299 (2016); 31 July 2017

Abbreviations: CTED, Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate; DFS, Department of Field Support; DPA, Department of Political Affairs; DPKO, Department of Peacekeeping Operations; ODA, Office for Disarmament Affairs.

Annex III

Extrabudgetary resources for special political missions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Cluster mission	*2016 estimates*	*2017 estimates*
Thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General		
Special Envoy to the Secretary-General on Myanmar	552.0	250.0
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	350.0	–
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	550.0	500.0
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	750.0	800.0
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	2 500.0	2 500.0
Subtotal	**4 702.0**	**4 050.0**
Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels		
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	1 800.0	1 800.0
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	500.0	1 000.0
Subtotal	**2 300.0**	**2 800.0**
Thematic cluster III: United Nations offices, peacebuilding support offices, integrated offices and commissions		
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	1 420.4	2 905.8
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)	3 000.0	5 000.0
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia (UNRCCA)	670.5	499.3
United Nations support to the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (CNMC)	1 800.0	1 800.0
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	500.0	500.0
Subtotal	**7 390.9**	**10 705.1**
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	327.4	272.9
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	358.6	358.6
Subtotal	**686.0**	**631.5**
Total extrabudgetary	**15 078.9**	**18 186.6**

Annex IV

Air operations resources, 2015-2017

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Appropriation 2015	*Expenditures 2015*	*Actual flying hours 2015*	*Approved budget 2016*	*Budgeted flying hours 2016*	*Proposed budget 2017*	*Proposed flying hours 2017*
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region							
FW	–	49.3	–	–	–	–	–
RW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POL	–	4.9	–	–	–	–	–
Other	152.0	45.3	–	129.8	23.6	125.0	26.3
Subtotal	**152.0**	**99.5**	**–**	**129.8**	**23.6**	**125.0**	**26.3**
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)							
FW	2 483.7	2 717.8	373.5	2 883.8	450.0	3 140.6	450.0
RW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POL	580.6	587.7	–	620.4	–	626.5	–
Other	193.8	341.5	–	286.3	–	311.1	–
Subtotal	**3 258.1**	**3 647.0**	**373.5**	**3 790.5**	**450.0**	**4 078.2**	**450.0**
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)							
FW	764.2	740.2	19.8	769.0	120.0	837.5	120.0
RW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POL	178.6	184.4	–	154.8	–	157.2	–
Other	116.3	(9.7)	–	149.7	–	146.2	–
Subtotal	**1 059.1**	**924.6**	**19.8**	**1 073.5**	**120.0**	**1 140.9**	**120.0**
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)							
FW	3 448.7	5 302.6	–	5 161.3	1 073.0	4 008.9	585.0
RW	2 920.6	3 402.1	–	2 628.7	1 518.0	1 898.1	510.0
POL	2 194.2	2 230.6	–	3 556.2	–	2 783.2	–
Other	822.4	(0.4)	–	556.0	–	1 460.3	–
Subtotal	**9 385.9**	**10 935.3**	**–**	**11 902.2**	**2 591.0**	**10 150.5**	**1 095.0**
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (UNMC)							
FW	191.1	181.4	26.8	192.3	30.0	209.4	30.0
RW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POL	44.7	112.9	–	41.8	–	41.8	–
Other	67.2	136.2	–	67.2	–	67.2	–
Subtotal	**303.0**	**430.5**	**26.8**	**301.3**	**30.0**	**318.4**	**30.0**

	Appropriation 2015	*Expenditures 2015*	*Actual flying hours 2015*	*Approved budget 2016*	*Budgeted flying hours 2016*	*Proposed budget 2017*	*Proposed flying hours 2017*
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)							
FW	140.5	34.3	5.3	140.5	63.0	140.5	63.0
RW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POL	28.3	2.1	–	27.6	–	27.6	–
Other	60.2	–	–	59.4	–	59.4	–
Subtotal	**229.0**	**36.4**	**5.3**	**227.5**	**63.0**	**227.5**	**63.0**
United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)							
FW	–	2 186.5	353.6	1 752.6	480.0	5 627.0	960.0
RW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POL	–	1.3	–	152.4	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	480.3	–	–	–
Subtotal	**–**	**2 187.8**	**353.6**	**2 385.3**	**480.0**	**5 627.0**	**960.0**
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)							
FW	10 292.4	15 140.7[a]	1 406.5	7 668.1	1 500.0	5 419.0	1 620.0
RW	8 453.0	–	1 174.7	8 452.6	1 500.0	8 140.0	900.0
POL	2 924.8	1 616.5	–	2 298.1	–	1 553.0	
Other	267.7	50.5	–	171.1	–	190.9	
Subtotal	**21 937.9**	**16 807.7**	**2 581.2**	**18 589.9**	**3 000.0**	**15 302.9**	**2 520.0**
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)							
FW	5 780.0	8 574.0	1 087.7	5 145.6	1 250.0	5 043.3	1 125.0
RW	11 225.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
POL	1 293.5	865.0	–	912.4	–	674.9	–
Other	734.1	229.1	–	251.7	–	252.8	–
Subtotal	**19 032.6**	**9 668.1**	**1 087.7**	**6 309.7**	**1 250.0**	**5 971.0**	**1 125.0**
Total	**55 357.6**	**44 736.9**	**4 447.9**	**44 709.7**	**8 007.6**	**42 941.4**	**6 389.3**
FW	23 100.6	34 926.8	3 273.2	23 713.2	4 966.0	24 426.2	4 953.0
RW	22 598.6	3 402.1	1 174.7	11 081.3	3 018.0	10 038.1	1 410.0
POL	7 244.7	5 605.4	–	7 763.7	–	5 864.2	–
Other	2 413.7	802.6	–	2 151.5	23.6	2 612.9	26.3
Total	**55 357.6**	**44 736.9**	**4 447.9**	**44 709.7**	**8 007.6**	**42 941.4**	**6 389.3**

Abbreviations: FW, fixed-wing aircraft, including rental and operation and liability insurance; RW, rotary-wing aircraft, including rental and operation and liability insurance; POL, petrol, oil and lubricants; Other, equipment and supplies, services, landing fees and ground handling charges, and aircrew subsistence allowance.

[a] Reflects combined expenditures for fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft.

Annex V

Changes in civilian positions in 2017

Mission	*Number of positions*	*Summary of proposed changes*
Cluster I		
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	**2**	
Establishment	2	1 P-3 (Political Affairs Officer) and 1 FS (Administrative Assistant)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan	**1**	
Establishment	1	1 LL (Driver)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	**52**	
Establishment	58	32 for the substantive component (1 D-1, 3 P-5, 8 P-4, 9 P-3, 1 P-2, 3 GS-OL and 7 LL), 7 for the security component (3 FS and 4 LL) and19 for the support component (2 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 FS and 14 LL)
Abolishment	(6)	3 in the security component (3 LL) and 3 in the support component (3 GS-OL)
Relocation/Redeployment	–	7 positions: 5 (LL) positions redeployed from the security component to the support component and 2 (LL) positions redeployed from Syria to the Kuwait Joint Support Office
Total, cluster I	**55**	
Cluster II		
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	**1**	
Establishment	1	1 P-5 (Senior Legal Officer)
Total, cluster II	**1**	
Cluster III		
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	–	
Establishment	2	1 Administrative Officer (NPO) and 1 Information Systems Assistant (LL)
Abolishment	(2)	1 Technical Compliance Officer (NPO) and 1 Switchboard Operator (LL)
Relocation/Redeployment	–	2 positions: 1 P-5 (Senior Political Affairs Officer) redeployed from Dakar to Nouakchott and1 P-4 (Political Affairs Officer) redeployed from Bamako to Dakar
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau	**1**	
Establishment	1	1 National UNV (Public Information Unit)
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	**18**	
Establishment	18	2 P-4 (Political Affairs Officer), 2 P-3 (Human Rights Officer), 4 FS (Close Protection Officers), 10 LL (2 Local Security Assistants and 8 Radio Operators)

Mission	*Number of positions*	*Summary of proposed changes*
United Nations Support Mission in Libya	**119**	
Establishment	119	33 for the substantive component (1 ASG, 1 P-5, 8 P-4, 6 P-3, 3 FS, 2 NPO, 6 LL and 6 UNV), 47 for the security component (1 P-4, 1 P-3, 32 FS and 13 LL) and 39 for the support component (1 P-5, 2 P-3, 9 FS, 23 LL and 4 UNV)
Total, cluster III	**138**	
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	**(57)**	
Establishment	4	1 P-2, 2 NPO and 1 LL
Abolishment	(61)	1 P-5, 3 P-4, 4 P-3, 4 P-2, 8 FS, 16 NPO and 25 LL
Relocation/Redeployment		12 positions: 1 P-5, 2 FS, 1 NPO, 5 LL and 3 UNV
UNAMA: Proposed regularization of temporary loan arrangements	–	
Establishment	58	2 P-3, 5 FS, 4 NPO, 29 LL and 18 UNV
Abolishment	(58)	2 P-3, 5 FS, 4 NPO, 29 LL and 18 UNV
Relocation/Redeployment	–	126 positions: 1 P-5, 6 P-4, 10 P-3, 7 P-2, 12 FS, 15 NPO, 72 LL and 3 UNV
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	**(15)**	
Establishment	1	1 P-2 (Associate Conduct and Discipline Officer)
Abolishment	(16)	1 P-2 (Associate Programme Management Officer), 2 NPO (2 Public Information Officers), 1 P-3 (Security Coordination Officer), 2 LL (Security Assistants), 2 LL (Fire Safety Assistant), 1 LL (Human Resources Assistant), 2 LL (Vehicle Technician and Driver), 1 P-5 (Senior Project Officer), 1 LL (Administrative Assistant), 1 LL (Procurement Assistant) and 2 FS (Human resources Assistant and Finance Assistant)
Relocation/Redeployment	–	28 positions: 1 P-5 (Senior Political Affairs Officer) from Erbil to Baghdad, 1 P-4 (Political Affairs Officer) from Baghdad to Erbil, 1 P-4 (Political Affairs Officer) from Baghdad to Najaf, 1 P-3 (Political Affairs Officer) from Kirkuk to Baghdad, 1 P-2 (Associate Political Affairs Officer) within Baghdad, 1 LL (Language Assistant) from Basra to Najaf, 1 P-5 (Senior Programme Officer) within Baghdad, 1 NPO (Humanitarian Affairs Officer) from Babil to Baghdad, 1 NPO (Human Rights Officer) from Baghdad to Najaf, 1 NPO (Associate Public Information Officer) from Kirkuk to Baghdad, 1 LL (Public Information Assistant) from Baghdad to Kirkuk, 4 FS (Security Coordination Officer) from Basra to Erbil, 2 FS (Close Protection Officer) from Kirkuk to Baghdad, 1 LL (Security Assistant) from Baghdad to Najaf, 1 LL (Human Resources Assistant) within Baghdad, 1 LL (Warehouse Assistant) from Kuwait to Erbil, 1 P-2 (Air Operations Officer) from Erbil to Baghdad International Airport, 1 FS (Air Operations Officer) from Erbil to Baghdad International Airport, 1 LL (Movement Control Assistant) from Kuwait to Baghdad International Airport, 1 LL (Information Technology Assistant) from Basra to Baghdad, 1 FS (Information Technology Assistant) from Baghdad to Erbil, 1 FS (Telecommunications Officer) from Baghdad to Erbil and 2 LL (Human Resources Assistant) from Kuwait to Baghdad
Reclassification	–	1 position: FS (Travel Assistant) to LL
Total, UNAMA and UNAMI	**(72)**	
Grand total	**122**	

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; GS, General Service; LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; OL, Other level; UNV, United Nations Volunteer.

Annex VI

Security-related resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Number of security positions		*Other security-related resources*		
Mission	*Approved 2016*	*Proposed 2017*	*Approved 2016*	*Proposed 2017*	*Remarks*
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	1 FS, 1 LL	1 FS, 1 LL	7.2	6.9	Acquisition of security equipment
United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	–	–	14.0	14.0	Security services are provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva for the Geneva discussions/conferences and are not for facilities and infrastructure
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	1 P-4, 2 P-3, 8 FS, 24 LL	1 P-4, 2 P-3, 11 FS, 20 LL	23.9	53.8	The Office's share of security-related expenditure charged by the Department of Safety and Security
Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan	–	–	2.7	3.6	Security services
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	–	–	18.7	18.7	Other security services: close protection services for the Special Envoy during his missions in the Great Lakes region
Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	–	–	62.1	62.1	
Panel of Experts on Yemen	5 FS	5 FS	185.0	185.0	Close Protection Officers
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)	–	–	48.2	53.8	Contractual security services (provided by private security firms) cost-shared with CNMC
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	1 P-4, 1 P-3, 9 FS, 21 LL	1 P-4, 1 P-3, 9 FS, 21 LL	372.8	351.4	Contractual security services (provided by private security firms) 2 positions (1 P-4 and 1 LL) in the Integrated Safety and Security Office are paid for by the Department of Safety and Security
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)	1 P-4, 1 P-3, 28 FS, 9 NPO, 17 LL	1 P-4, 1 P-3, 32 FS, 9 NPO, 27 LL	2 826.4	2 826.4	Contractual security services
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)	9 LL	9 LL	7.8	7.8	Contractual security services
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (CNMC)	–	–	63.2	65.5	Contractual security services (provided by private security firms) cost-shared with UNOWAS
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)	1 P-4, 4 FS, 46 LL	1 P-4, 4 FS, 46 LL	84.1	74.8	Security services: contribution to the cost of security services provided by the Security Information and Operations Centre; and acquisition of security and safety equipment

Mission	Number of security positions		Other security-related resources		
	Approved 2016	Proposed 2017	Approved 2016	Proposed 2017	Remarks
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	1 FS	1 FS	117.3	117.3	Contractual security services
United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	60 (1 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2, 43 FS and 12 LL)	107 (2 P-4, 4 P-3, 1 P-2, 75 FS and 25 LL)	2 773.8	11 003.2	Acquisition of safety and security equipment, contractual services provided by private security firms, United Nations guard units provided by Member States/ troop-contributing countries
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	2 P-5, 2 P-4, 13 P-3, 4 P-2, 87 FS, 6 NPO, 395 LL, 3 UNV	1 P-5, 2 P-4, 12 P-3, 2 P-2, 85 FS, 5 NPO, 398 LL, 3 UNV	12 498.5	11 912.8	Contractual security services (provided by private security firms), including acquisition of security and safety equipment, uniforms and training, and field defence stores
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	257	257	9 845.7	9 867.1	

Abbreviations: FS, Field Service; LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; UNV, United Nations Volunteer.

Annex VII

16-day advance booking compliance report for the period from the first quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016

Mission	Compliance percentage					
	First quarter 2015	Second quarter 2015	Third quarter 2015[a]	Fourth quarter 2015	First quarter 2016	Second quarter 2016
Thematic cluster I: Special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General						
1. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar	25.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	33.3	36.4	n/a	0.0	8.3	0.0
3. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	0.0	5.6	n/a	0.0	5.6	0.0
4. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	33.3	50.0	n/a	n/a	0.0	n/a
6. United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	60.0	51.6	n/a	60.0	80.9	87.0
7. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	2.7	9.9	12.2	0.0	0.0	11.0
8. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan	7.1	7.1	n/a	0.0	0.0	9.5
9. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	14.3	22.2	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	5.6	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.0	9.5
11. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.0
Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels						
12. Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0	11.4
13. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0	14.3	n/a	n/a	20.0	22.2
14. Panel of Experts on the Sudan	28.6	72.7	n/a	0.0	50.0	n/a
15. Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	53.3	70.6	n/a	n/a	25.0	0.0
16. Panel of Experts on Libya	77.8	84.2	n/a	0.0	26.7	0.0
17. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	42.9	60.0	n/a	n/a	0.0	36.4
18. Panel of Experts on Yemen	66.7	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Panel of Experts on South Sudan	n/a	10.0	n/a	0.0	19.1	0.0
20. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	21.4	55.9	n/a	0.0	4.8	13.9
21. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0
22. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	25.0	50.0	n/a	0.0	10.0	9.4
23. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	58.2	53.3	41.7	0.0	12.2	13.0
Thematic cluster III: United Nations offices, peacebuilding support offices, integrated offices and commissions						
24. United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)[b]	5.6	n/a	n/a	8.9	12.5	10.2
25. United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	67.3	50.0	63.3	11.8	10.0	31.4

	Mission	Compliance percentage					
		First quarter 2015	Second quarter 2015	Third quarter 2015[a]	Fourth quarter 2015	First quarter 2016	Second quarter 2016
26.	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.6	19.1	22.0
27.	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia (UNRCCA)	61.9	n/a	76.5	0.0	30.8	31.6
28.	United Nations support to the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (CNMC)	5.6	n/a	n/a	42.9	36.4	5.9
29.	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)	40.0	79.0	47.1	0.0	11.8	4.2
30.	United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	59.6	n/a	62.5	0.0	5.1	9.3
31.	United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	51.0	28.1	23.0	2.2	4.9	8.0
32.	United Nations Mission in Colombia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0
UNAMA and UNAMI							
33.	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	42.4	45.6	48.2	15.8	13.7	23.3
34.	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	32.1	53.4	42.0	13.1	11.0	25.3

[a] For the third quarter of 2015, information broken down by mission is not readily available for most cluster I and cluster II special political missions given that, for most of these entities, travel is handled at Headquarters in New York, and neither the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) nor the contracted travel agency break down travel data by business area or functional area (such data can now be obtained in Umoja). The information that was compiled for the first and second quarters of 2015 for these missions was obtained through manual compilation of data; such information was not compiled for the third quarter of 2015, however, owing to the deployment of Umoja during that period.

[b] The information for UNOWAS for 2015 and 2016 reflects the information for the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA).

Annex VIII

Support provided free of charge by the host country to special political missions

Mission	*Type of support*
Thematic cluster III: United Nations offices, peacebuilding support offices, integrated offices and commissions	
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)	Premises
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)	Premises
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (CNMC)	Premises
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	Premises
United Nations assistance missions	
UNAMA	Land for regional offices and air terminal, and premises
UNAMI	Premises in Kuwait and Baghdad